SILKS!

BLACK

AND

COLORED

—AT—

Very Low

Prices.

GEORGE -:- DEWALD

—AND—

COMPANY,

Calhoun and Columbia Sts

ATLANTIC

MEAT MARKET.

A. Gebert & Co.,

Packers of the

Atlantic Brand

Sugar Cured Hams,

Bacon, Shoulders and all articles of

SMOKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

Manufacturers of absolutely

PURE - LARD,

put up in all styles to suit the trade.

Dressed - Poultry!

and Fresh Pork Sausages always on hand.

No. 28 East Columbia street.

11-1mo

WAGNER'S

Drug Store

H. G. Somers, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints,
Varnishes, Oils, Glass,
Toilet Articles,
Wines and Liquors, Etc.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGS.

35 Calhoun Street.

15-1mo.

A. F. GESSLER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRESH, SALT

—AND—

SMOKED - MEATS,

60 East Main Street.

He has just placed new machinery in his establishment and is now prepared to make the finest Sausages in the market. Dressed Poultry and Home-made Lard for sale. 24-1yr.

Fine Meats

The Establishment of

J. - N. - PFEIFFER,

44 West Berry Street,

Is one the Best

MEAT - MARKETS

IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL PRICES are given on Boilings and Roasts, choice Rolled Corn Beef, Home-made Sausage and Home-made Lard. Everything sold at reasonable prices.

D. J. RICHARD

Buys and Sells All Kinds of

Farm Produce on Commission

—AT THE—

AGRICULTURIST'S EXCHANGE

16 West Berry Street.

Correspondence of Dealers, Farmers Solicited.

7-6m-tm

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889. PRICE FIVE

GOVERNOR HOVEY.

He Has Set Himself Up to Fight Any Legislature Appointment—The Supreme Court Commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—The situation in the contest between the democratic majority in the legislature and the governor as to who shall control the appointments remained without any practical change yesterday. A reporter, who called upon Governor Hovey, found him busily engaged in preparing a veto message on the bill providing for the selection of trustees for the additional hospitals for the insane by the legislature. "It is framed on the same principle," he said, "as the one which deals with the attempted usurpation of the rights of the executive in the appointment of a supreme court commission and the state geologist by the legislature. All these measures are plainly unconstitutional, and the courts can reach no other conclusion concerning them when they come to pass upon them."

"Does the Curtis bill come within the same category?"

"It does; but there is still another principle involved in that measure to which I shall give some consideration, and that is the question of taxation without representation."

"What about the appointments which Mr. Gorby is said to have made under the bill naming him as state geologist and authorizing him to appoint inspectors of mines, oil, and natural gas?"

"I have requested other state officers to recognize none of these persons claiming to be state officials, unless their claims are based on the constitutional warrant of a commission signed by the governor, sealed by the state seal, and attested by the secretary of state."

A FISHY GHOST.

Carries Away a Load of Buck Shot From a Nervy Farmer.

CASEY, Iowa, March 2.—A little pond of stagnant water dignified by the name of Silver Lake, four miles west of here, has a history as a bathing place. Just west of the lake is a school house which has been a popular resort for the bells and beaux of the neighborhood to congregate. One man says that he saw a white apparition rise out of the water and beckon him. He fled in mental terror. The next time he was accompanied by a friend and the spirit appeared mounted on a white steed, guiding it by a golden rein and playing on what they declare was a harp. The steed's eyes were balls of fire. The ghost rested on a fence until the man threw a stone through him, when he disappeared beneath the waters of Silver lake. The apparation was afterwards viewed by many. Sometimes the horse emitted volumes of smoke from his nostrils, and words of warning were written in fire across the heavenly firmament. Thursday night the ghost came to grief. Several days ago the apparation frightened a farmer's team, which ran away, tipped over the buggy, and nearly killed his wife. The husband procured a shot gun, loaded it with buck shot, and then lay in wait four nights until Thursday night when he filled the ghost full of buck shot. It cried, "My God, don't shoot any more," and fell prostrate.

The ghost was carried home by the shooter and cared for. No one but the attending physician has seen him, and the latter refuses to give any names. It is suspected to be a land seeker who wished to scare the owners and buy the adjoining land cheap.

HERE IT IS.

The Cabinet as it Will be Announced by President Harrison—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana, is On It.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—As heretofore announced by the United Press, the names of General Harrison's cabinet officers will not be made public or official until they are sent to congress. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, however, one of the closest advisers of the president-elect quoted the general as admitting that the following slate would not be altered:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Attorney General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Governor Rusk, or ex-Governor Furnas, of Wisconsin.

MR. C. H. NEWTON.

An Interesting Pen Picture of a Prominent Railroad Man of This City.

The last issue of *The Station Agent*, a monthly journal published at Cleveland, O., devoted to the interests of local freight and ticket agents, contains a fine portrait of our popular Wabash agent and this interesting sketch of his career:

C. H. Newton, secretary of the local freight agents' association of Fort Wayne, Ind., and agent of the Wabash road at that point, is a native of California, and first opened his eyes to the splendors of the Pacific coast in 1855. For ten years the subject of our sketch basked in the glorious climate of California and then turned his face eastward, removing with his parents to Clayton, Ill. In June 1874 he began his railway career as messenger in the telegraph office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western at Fort Wayne, Ind. A few months later he became a clerk in the yardmaster's office, where he remained until December 1, 1879, when he removed to Clinton, Mo., to engage in newspaper work. A year later, however, he returned to his old love, the Wabash, and has continued in the service of that road ever since, at first in charge of car accounts in the office of S. B. Sweet, then the agent at that point and afterwards as chief clerk and cashier. In May, 1882, the division terminal was located at Andrews instead of Fort Wayne and the control of the yard force was placed in the hands of the agent, Mr. Newton being appointed yardmaster by Mr. Sweet. This position he filled with great credit to himself until August 1, 1884, when the office of division freight agent was created. Mr. Sweet received this appointment and was succeeded in the Fort Wayne agency by Mr. Newton, who has since acted in that capacity. Upon the organization of the local freight agents' association at Fort Wayne, Mr. Newton was chosen as secretary. He is well known and popular among his associates and railroad men generally.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

Has Hovered in Our Midst and Called Loved Ones From Earth.

The following deaths have been reported to the city undertakers for the week ending March 2, 1889.

Bridget O'Connell, 55 years, consumption.

Mary V. Huhn, 2½ years, consumption.

William T. McKean, 58 years, heart disease.

Julia O'Connell, 24 years, consumption.

John Wessell, 32 years, consumption.

Louise Bradtmueller, 28 years, inflammatory rheumatism.

George Sorg, 29 years, consumption.

George Felts, 3 years, spasms.

Hugh Gordon, 11 months, bronchitis.

Leathy Pressler, 28 years, congestion of the lungs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mennewisch, aged 62, cancer.

Mrs. Thomas A'Hern—age and cause of death not reported.

Death of Mrs. Tom Ahern.

This morning at 11 o'clock occurred the death of Mrs. Ahern, wife of Mr. Tom Ahern, who keeps the "Strand" on Calhoun street and who formerly operated the north side lunch room. Mrs. Ahern was a most estimable Christian lady and besides her husband and three children, a wide circle of friends and acquaintances will mourn her death. The funeral occurs Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, No. 109 Fairfield avenue, and at 9:30 from the Cathedral. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Notice.

I have placed a stock of millinery goods in the room at 152 Calhoun street and will be pleased to have my friends give me a call.

2tf MRS. CARRIE FRANK.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

The members of Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at Lodge hall, Sunday, March 3, 1889, promptly at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. T. McKean. All members of other lodges of good standing, are invited to attend.

H. L. WILLIAMSON, N. G.
WILLIAM HARTMAN, Secy.

Charles Sears and Wm. Bennett, the ads charged with attempting to burn Francis M. Hayden's barn, will have a hearing before Esquire Farnes Monday. The boys have not been bound over or even held on the charge as the other city papers allege.

MANY MAD DOGS.

Made so by Feeding on the Carcasses of Cattle Infected With Hydrophobia.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., March 2.—There is much excitement in White River township, Johnson county, over the wholesale outbreak of hydrophobia. A mad dog passed through that section about two weeks ago, biting a number of animals, among them several cattle belonging to a farmer named Sutton. The cattle were soon affected with the disease and were killed, and their carcasses placed in a large pit and set on fire.

The smell of the burning meat attracted dogs from the entire neighborhood and they feasted on the carcasses all night. Nearly all the dogs in the township are now showing unmistakable signs of hydrophobia and are all being killed. Much of the stock of the farmers in the vicinity has been bitten, causing many thousand dollars loss.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Senator Barrett Introduces a Series of Resolutions Rebuking British Brutality.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Yesterda an invitation was extended to the senators by Mr. Simon P. Sheerin, Hon. James H. Rice, and other well known Irishmen, to attend a mass-meeting at Tomlinson hall Monday, for the purpose of approving the cause of Parnell and other Irish leaders.

Senator Barrett, of Fort Wayne, thereupon offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

By the senate of the general assembly of the state of Indiana be it

Resolved, That having regarded with unqualified approval the efforts of the Irish people, under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, to recover their legislative independence, it affords great gratification, at this time, to voice the continued expression of their approval.

Resolved, That inasmuch as there appears so have been a most iniquitous attempt to turn enlightened public sentiment against the Irish people in their just and legitimate effort, by the publication in the London *Times* of certain false, scandalous and criminating charges against Mr. Parnell and others of the trusted Irish leaders, based upon forged letters and perjured testimony, the senate rejoices in the late signal and decisive overthrow of this attempted iniquity.

Resolved, That this senate, having in mind the close relations which general report ascribes as borne by the London *Times* toward the governing classes of Great Britain, and being informed of the hostile attitude of this journal on all questions affecting the interests of Ireland, and popular with the people of that country, is connstrained to doubt the justice of the methods employed in its government.

Resolved, That, representing a free people, this senate congratulates Mr. Parnell on the triumphant vindication of personal character and national effort just achieved, and can not forbear adding the expression of its admiration of that sense of justice and marked ability manifest in the English and Scotch support of the Irish cause.

The house passed similar resolutions presented by Mr. Andrews.

The following cablegram was sent last night:

Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., London:

By concurrent resolution of the senate and house of representatives, Indiana cordially congratulates you on your triumph over the conspirators against a struggling nation's rights.

IRA J. CHASE,
President of the Senate.
MASON J. NIBLACK,
Speaker of the House.

Robert Garrett.

NEW YORK, March 2.—According to present arrangements Robert Garrett will leave Ringwood, N. J., on Wednesday next, for Mexico, accompanied by his family and physician. His health is much improved.

STYLISH, YOU KNOW!

And They Will Cut a Feature in the Inaugural Procession Monday.

The Denver cowboys who passed through the city last evening, on the Pittsburg road for Washington to attend the presidential inauguration, proved to be wealthy western men who had arisen from the cow-boy ranks to their present position. They were elegantly dressed, and wore the original cow-boy hat. Although this feature of their wardrobe attracted universal attention, the hat worn by a New York traveling man, who happened to be on the same train, was admired more than was even the elegant regalia of the western men.

It was a "Youman Hat," a style that is proving the most popular in New York and other eastern cities, and has just been received here by Wm. Meyer & Bro., the hatters at No. 24 Calhoun street. The first step have the unequalled "Wilcox Hat," noted for its beauty and light weight, and the "Knox Hat," both of which are leaders in the fashionable style. In addition to these this firm also carries the other best hats in the market, and a fine and complete line of

ATTEND DIVINE SERVICES.

The Pastors Announce Their Worship Programs for To-morrow—It is Your Duty to Accept the Invitation.

Regular services at the City Y. M. C. A. to morrow, at 4:30, city time, conducted by Rev. E. M. Barns.

Trinity M. E. church. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. J. C. Cook, pastor.

Simpson M. E. Church—Preaching at 10:30, a. m., and 7:30, p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Rev. C. H. Wilkinson, pastor.

Trinity Lutheran church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Pastor's bible class at the same hour.

Evangelical church, corner Clinton and Holman streets. German in morning; English in evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Hardin, pastor.

Services at the First U. B. church Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m., Rev. Hays conducting the morning service. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

Congregational church, corner of Washington and Fulton streets.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Rev. J. C. Cromer, pastor.

Regular services to-morrow morning and evening in the First Presbyterian church by Rev. Dr. Moffat. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

"Five Plain Reasons" is the subject of Pastor Northrup's sermon, at 10:30, to-morrow. Baptisms will precede the sermon. Come promptly to secure a sitting at 7:30.

Regular meeting for men only at the rooms of the R. R. department of the Y. M. C. A., 245 Calhoun street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, standard time. Come and bring a friend.

Usual services at the Wayne St. M. E. church, conducted by Rev. R. M. Barns, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m Sunday school at 2 o'clock. Young peoples meeting at 6:45 p. m. All invited.

Berry street M. E. church. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor: Morning theme, "Eternal Life Through Faith. Class at 11:50 a. m. Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. Rev. D. C. Woolpert, pastor.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, next Sabbath, at 10:30, a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. J. M. Boggs, Morning theme: "God's Kingdom, First." Evening theme: "Christ as Master." Sabbath school at 2 o'clock.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner Berry and Fulton streets. Rev. A. W. Seabreeze, rector. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon, at 10:45. Evening service and sermon, at 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Go to the Second Presbyterian church to-morrow and hear Rev. H. H. Gregg, an eminent divine from Chicago, who will preach at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after the morning service. You will be warmly greeted.

Grace Reformed church, A. K. Zartman, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Every person attending these services will be furnished with a copy of the *Grace Church Visitor*, containing a full program of the Ladies' Bazaar.

St. Paul's M. E. church. Preaching at 10:30, to-morrow, by Rev. J. V. Gilbert. A revival service will be held in the evening, conducted by the pastor, Rev. M. C. Cooper. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Two young men were converted in the revival service held last evening.

The Nebraska Mission Sabbath school, the outgrowth of a small class organized in Mr. Robert Gage's broom shop, nearly two years ago, has become quite a sweeper. Services begin at 3 o'clock. Parents are invited to come and bring their children. In the absence of Supt. F. Smaltz, Mrs. Hays will conduct the services.

Christian church, corner Griffith and Jefferson streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Lord's Supper," illustrated with blackboard diagrams. Evening theme: "Christ, the Son of God." At the morning service a number will be received by fellowship. Baptism will follow the evening service. Come early and secure seats.

Services at the Nebraska Mission church. Preaching at 10:30, by Rev. J. W. Lowe. Subject: "Atonement." The sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper will be administered. Worship conducted by Mrs. [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE RAIL.

Saturday Closes the Week With a Full Budget of News From the Busy Centers.

A car repairer can find employment at the Nickel Plate shops.

Pittsburg Ticket Agent Ross reports a big travel to Washington.

The boiler department of the Bass works is closed down to-day.

The Bass works are placing a large boring mill in their machine shops.

Mr. Brown, the purchasing agent of the Nickel Plate, has gone to Philadelphia.

Thomas Cragg, foreman of the Olds wheel works, has gone to Washington to witness the inaugural.

General Manager Williams and Mr. McKenzie returned to-day from an inspection tour at Stoney Island.

J. H. P. Hughart, president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad is expected home from Florida next Monday.

Three engines were sent out of the Pittsburg shops this week repaired and six others have been brought in for repairs.

The Wabash will run a through car to Washington by the way of the Baltimore and Ohio road, this evening, arriving in the capital to-morrow evening.

The Pittsburgh employes are raising a collection for Mr. O'Connell, a caller in the shops, whose mother and sister have died recently. The Pittsburg boys have big hearts.

A meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad was held at Pittsburg on Thursday, at which the annual report was examined. It will be given to the public on March 5.

A flue gave away yesterday afternoon in the Wabash engine pulling train No. 41, west bound, and the local engine was attached at Roanoke, pulling the train to Huntington, a double header.

It is not credited among ticket agents generally that the charge made by Receiver McNulta that the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central have been detected in paying commissions, has any foundation.

Wm. Rhodes, a machinist at the Pittsburg shops, is again confined to his home, on account of a sprained ankle. The member became so sore and swollen that it had to be lanced yesterday by a physician.

The Denver cowboys passed through the city last evening on the Pittsburg, and had many admirers. The members of the party were mostly men who had risen from the ranks of cowboys to positions of wealth.

T. J. Harahan, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore road, has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 5. He will on that date assume the general management of the Chesapeake and Ohio road.

The ball given by the Order of Railway Conductors, at Andrews, Thursday evening, is reported as having been an elegant affair in every particular. The attendance was very large, many persons having been present from other towns and cities. Fort Wayne sent down a good delegation.

A number of people collected at the south depot last night to see the presidential train off that was to have taken the Pittsburg boys and newspaper men to Washington. After the announcement of their trip had been made the party, by some strange and unlooked for circumstance, concluded not to make the journey, hence there friends were disappointed. Hot boxes, the boys say, was the cause of the failure of their train to go to Washington, and with this excuse we will let them down easily.

The Toledo *Bee* says: "General Manager H. K. Wade and Superintendent G. W. Stevens, of the Wabash, were here over night and were in consultation with S. C. Reynolds a long time this morning. Colonel Reynolds is president of the Toledo Dock and Coal company, and arrangements were discussed for the handling of coal between the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Wabash. Mr. Wade said that the Wabash and the Wheeling would work together harmoniously on both east and west bound business."

The lecture by Professor Nourse, in the regular Y. M. C. A. course, Monday evening, at the association hall, will be one of the grandest efforts ever listened to in Fort Wayne. Professor Nourse is exceedingly brilliant and never fails to enchant an audience with his eloquence. THE SENTINEL can commend his lectures.

Those wishing to have their fortunes told should call on Mrs. Silvers, 190 Montgomery street. Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. Pay in advance. No crowds admitted.

High Dress Goods for spring and summer wear. Daylight illuminates this department. Filled with handsome [illegible] goods. Louis Wolf & Co.

PIGGOTT SUIC

The Forger of the Pan[illegible] Takes His Own Life [illegible]

LONDON, March 2.—[Th]e Piggott's suicide at Madrid last night, caused a profound here. Witnesses have be[en] formally identify the body be that of the forger. The tend to hold Piggott's effec an order from the court.

The dispatches from Ma[d] confirmed the report that th yesterday was Piggott. T longer any doubt as to his id English embassy officials hav the body as that of Piggott.

On Thursday the forger gram to Mr. Soame's office. The message gave his addres rid, and probably from thi the government learned th was in Madrid. A note book the addresses of a number o Ireland, was found on the b suicide.

The Supreme Court Comm[ission]

No further action was take[n] by the commissioners appoi[nted] legislature to serve as a supr[eme] commission and who were re[quested] missions by the governor. M[ost] have left the city, and do not return until Tuesday next, w[hen] preme court will be in session application of the commis[sion] recognition and employmen[t] again presented.

CHICAGO MARKE[TS]

CLOSING PRICES—1:15 [P. M.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—Whea[t] $1.01½; May, 1.03½; June, 9[8] 91½c. Corn: March, 34½; [May] June, 35½; July, 36½c. Oa[ts] 21½; May, 27½@½; June, 26[½@] 26½. Pork, March, $11.[37½] $11.37½; June, $11.47½; July, [$11.57½]. Lard: March, $6.72½; May, [$6.77½] June, $6.85; July, $6.90. Ribs: March, $5.95; May, [$6.07½] June, $6.12½; July, $6.17½@[$6.20]

So far four of the enumerat[ors] ployed to take a poll of Wayne for the state, have reported. Brackenridge. The Fourth turns 830 men of voting age; ward, east of St. Mary's r[iver] Sixth ward, 1,011; Seventh w[ard] Ninth ward and Nebraska, [800] township, outside the city, 77[0]

Mrs. Elizabeth Mennewisch, Fred Mennewisch, of 178 E[ast] died of cancer at 10 o'clock ing, aged sixty-two years.

In the treatment of gout, rh[eumatism] gout, neuralgia, tic douloureux crania, sciatica, &c., Sal[vation Oil] should be applied to the part[s] and thoroughly rubbed in, reach the seat of the disease. pain. Price twenty-five cen[ts] tle.

LOUIS WOLF & C[O.]

Start a Millinery Depa[rtment]

The return of Mr. Louis W[olf] the happy tidings that his [New York] firm will embark in the milli[nery] ness the coming week. A lady has been engaged, who rect from such well-known [houses] Mesdames Louise, Harding [and] sor, of Fifth avenue, New Yo[rk] is sufficient guarantee with t[he] taste that has always been d[is]played Mr. Louis Wolf, that this [department] will lack none of the vim which has always characterized in the past. Saleslad[ies,] girls and trimmers are wanted apply Tuesday morning, Marc[h] fore 10 o'clock, to Mr. Louis person, as no other time can [be] to employing help. Due not grand opening will be given [in]

Don't forget the names "Frank's Choice" when good 5c cigar.

Be sure and attend the Mother Pearl Pictures this East Berry street, Evans [Block]

Nourse is the greatest [lecturer] world. At the Y. M. C. A. evening.

NEW GOODS! NE[W]

Next week we sha[ll] cases of New Straw nets, Flowers, Tips, These goods have b[een] manufacturers and we can sell than the cheapest. amine them at Bazaar, Second corner Calhoun streets.

Owing to leak of & Co. will remove doors north of will be pleased to rooms still occupied

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible]FUL LIFE, MEMORABLE [illegible]ORY AND DEATH.

[illegible] of the More Important Incidents [illegible] His Career — Commander-in-[illegible] Armies—Inaugural Address [illegible] Independence Hall, Etc.

Washington's Birthday.

BY J. W. STEVENSON.

[illegible] to-day that men may die;
[illegible] fosters many a sigh.
[illegible], now, that men are born,
[illegible] and country to adorn.

[illegible] of these we bring to mind
[illegible] the wise men tried to find,
[illegible] following bright Bethlehem's star,
[illegible] to him from lands afar.

[illegible] work will e'er be given,
[illegible] on earth or saint in heaven,
[illegible] of Christ's—mankind to save
[illegible], from death's eternal grave.

[illegible], thinking of that mighty one,
[illegible] forget what men have done;
[illegible] honor him whom God selects,
[illegible] savior of our nation next.

While other men have led the fray,
To slay their country's foes away,
'Twas Washington who first did fight,
To let in freedom's brightest light.

True, Cæsar was a mighty one,
Napoleon has bright honors won;
But yet ambition was their aim,
They fought for right less than for fame.

And hence among a nation's brave,
With those who fought their homes to save,
We know the one who fought for right
Will be the greatest in God's sight.

The "Father of our Country" is dead,
But let it pass, as it is said.
Rejoice in this that he was born,
To free his country from her scorn.

'Twas duty led him in the fight,
And naught could turn him from the right.
A proffered crown he would not take;
For sovereign rule he fought to break.

And how he did it none can tell
So well as they who conquered fell;
The British lion at his feet,
Proud England rankling with defeat.

His payment was a country's love,
And God's reward in heaven above;
His joy the land he fought to save,
And he the bravest of the brave.

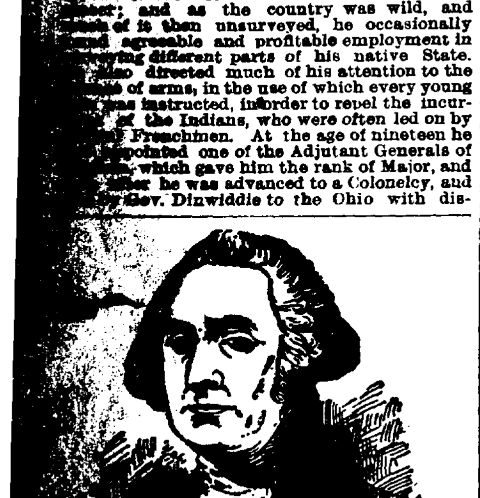
[illegible] prayer is this—could not be more—
[illegible] freedom's flag may still wave o'er
[illegible] land our fathers' blood hath bought,
[illegible] the name of Washington's forgot.
[illegible] VALLEY, Pa.

Founder of the Republic.

[illegible] SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



THE most exemplary character, perhaps, that ever adorned any era in history, and who received in his life-time the noble appellations of "the Founder of a Republic," and "the Father of His Country," was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. His early instruction was domestic and scanty, but full of good discipline and sound principles; and as his father died when he was only ten years old, he had no subsequent op[illegible] for acquiring a thorough literary [illegible] scientific education. However, as his [illegible] was naturally mathematical and [illegible]sophical, he prepared himself to be [illegible] to his fellow-citizens as a civil en[illegible]; and as the country was wild, and [illegible] of it then unsurveyed, he occasionally [illegible] agreeable and profitable employment in [illegible] different parts of his native State. [illegible] directed much of his attention to the [illegible] of arms, in the use of which every young [illegible] instructed, in order to repel the incur[illegible] of the Indians, who were often led on by [illegible] Frenchmen. At the age of nineteen he [illegible] one of the Adjutant Generals of [illegible], which gave him the rank of Major, and [illegible] he was advanced to a Colonelcy, and [illegible] Gov. Dinwiddie to the Ohio with dis-



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[illegible] to the French commander, who was [illegible] fortifications from Canada to New Or[illegible], in violation of existing treaties. The [illegible] was so much pleased with the faith[illegible] discharge of this duty, that he ordered his [illegible], which extended to only eighty days, to [illegible]; but, small as it was, it afforded [illegible] of great sagacity, fortitude, and a sound [illegible], and firmly laid the foundation of his [illegible] fame.

[illegible] the spring of 1755, Washington was per[illegible] to accompany Gen. Braddock as an aid, [illegible] the rank of Colonel, in his disastrous ex[illegible] against Fort DuQuesne; and had his [illegible] been followed on that occasion, the re[illegible] would have been different.

[illegible] years afterward (1758) Washington com[illegible] the Virginians in another expedition [illegible] the fort, which terminated successfully. [illegible] close of this campaign he left the army, [illegible] soon after married to Mrs. Martha Cus[illegible] widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis), [illegible] maiden name was Dandridge, and whose [illegible] and patriotic conduct, as wife and [illegible], will ever be gratefully remembered in [illegible].

[illegible] was elected to the House of Bur[illegible] continued to be returned to that [illegible] exception of occasional intervals, [illegible] he was sent to represent Vir[illegible] Continental Congress. His well-[illegible] and military skill, which enabled [illegible] the most proper means for na[illegible], if the country were urged to ex[illegible] fixed all eyes upon him, as one [illegible] to direct in the hour of peril; and [illegible] after the first scene of the revolu[illegible] was opened at Lexington and [illegible] army had concentrated at Cam[illegible], on the 15th of June, 1775, unani[illegible] Commander-in-chief of the [illegible]. The self-sacrificing spirit [illegible] his future course is too well [illegible] any elucidation.

[illegible] the war to a successful termin[illegible] to Annapolis, where Con[illegible] in session, and on the 23d of De[illegible] formally resigned his commission. [illegible] he was elected to the convention [illegible] Philadelphia for the purpose of [illegible], and was at once called [illegible] over its deliberations. After [illegible] instrument was adopted by the [illegible] unanimously elected the first [illegible] United States for four years; at [illegible] which he was unanimously re[illegible] term.

[illegible] December, 1799, he was seized [illegible] in the throat, which grew [illegible], and terminated his life on [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[illegible] June, 1775, Washington was [illegible] by Congress to "command [illegible] forces raised, or to be [illegible] of American liberty," and [illegible] his place the next day, the [illegible] acquainted him with his [illegible] address, "and requested [illegible] of that employment;" to [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] Though I am truly sensi[illegible] done me, in this appoint[illegible] distress, from conscious[illegible] and military experience [illegible] the extensive and im[illegible], as the Congress desire [illegible] momentous duty, and [illegible] possess in their service, [illegible] glorious cause. I beg [illegible] cordial thanks for this [illegible]

"MR. PRESIDENT: The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

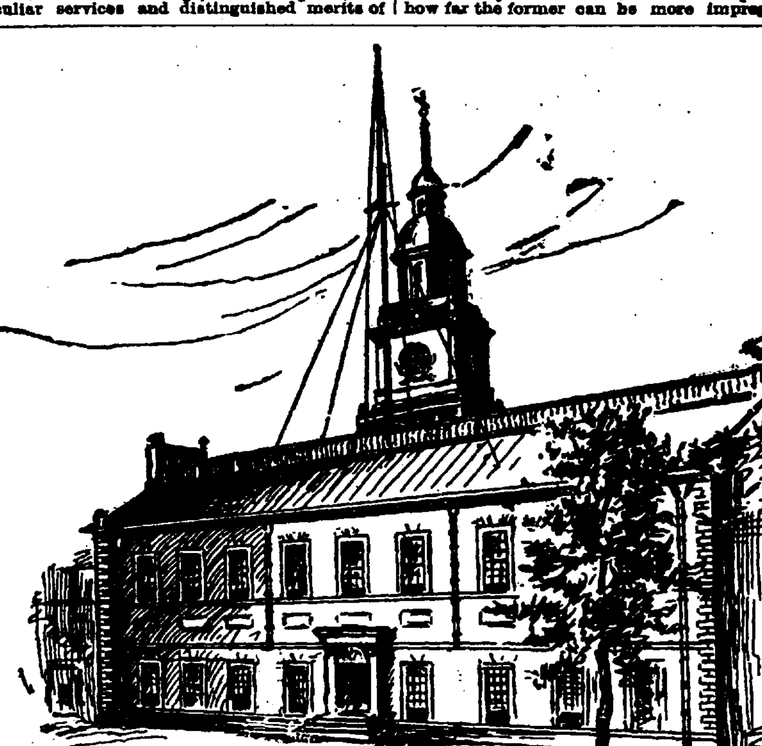
"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress.

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In accordance with previous arrangements, Gen. Washington met Congress in New York on the 30th of April, 1789, for the purpose of being inaugurated as the first President of the United States. The oath of office having been administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President delivered the following inaugural address:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondency one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, can not be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

"By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President 'to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from not entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism, which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that, as on one side, [illegible]

[illegible] through the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

"Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for, I assure myself, that while you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

"To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding, with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this Government must depend."

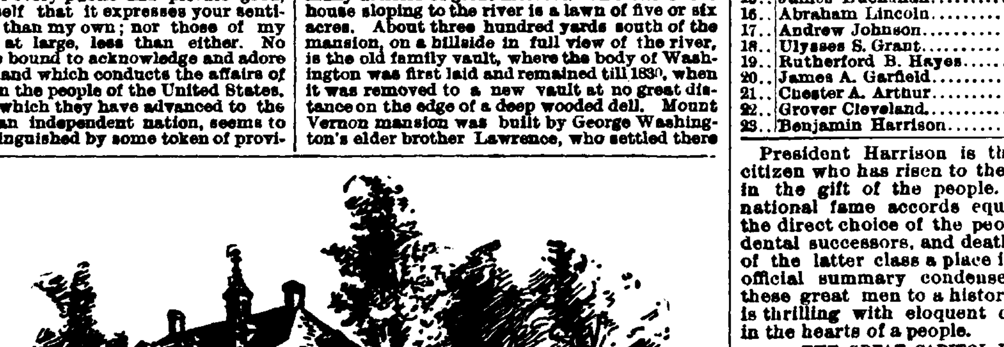
COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

After the expiration of his second Presidential term, Washington retired to the tranquil shades of Mount Vernon, fondly indulging the hope that the remainder of his days would be peacefully enjoyed in his much cherished home; but these pleasing anticipations were not allowed to remain long undisturbed. In 1798 the conduct of the French Directory and its emissaries led to frequent difficulties with this country, which were calculated to provoke a war; and the opinion was universally entertained that he who had formerly so well acquitted himself, must be again called to the command of our armies. Accordingly, early in July, the rank and title of "Lieutenant General and Commander-in-chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States," was conferred upon him; and the Secretary of War, Mr. McHenry, immediately waited upon him to tender the commission. In a letter to President Adams, accepting this "new proof of public confidence," he makes a reservation that he shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require his presence, and adds: "I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public, and that I cannot receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense."

MOUNT VERNON.

Herewith are presented faithful pictures of Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, Mount Vernon being the home and burial place of George Washington, on the right bank of the Potomac, in Fairfax County, Va., nine miles southwest of Alexandria and fifteen miles from Washington City. At the time of Washington's decease the estate comprised several thousand acres. The mansion is beautifully situated on a swelling height crowned with trees and commanding a fine view up and down the Potomac. The house is of wood, two stories high and 96 feet long, with a lofty portico extending along the whole front. On the ground floor are six rooms, none large except the dining-room. The library and Washington's bedroom remain as they were at the time of his death, and contain many articles of great interest. In front of the house sloping to the river is a lawn of five or six acres. About three hundred yards south of the mansion, on a hillside in full view of the river, is the old family vault, where the body of Washington was first laid and remained till 1830, when it was removed to a new vault at no great distance on the edge of a deep wooded dell. Mount Vernon mansion was built by George Washington's elder brother Lawrence, who settled there in 1743, and named the estate in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he served in the West Indies. George Washington added wings to the mansion, and greatly enlarged and embellished the estate, which was his home from boyhood till his death. He bequeathed it to Bushrod Washington, from whom it passed to his nephew John A. Washington. By him the mansion and two hundred acres of land were sold in 1858 for $200,000 to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," who design to hold it in perpetuity as a place of public resort and pilgrimage.

Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, was built in 1732-'5. Here the second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. In this hall Lafayette had a great public reception in 1824, and in 1830 a movement was commenced to restore it to its original condition, and to set it apart "for dignified purposes only." The portraits of the great men of the revolution were procured, and historical relics were placed there for permanent preservation. In 1854 the consolidated city took a renewed interest in it; the old Independence bell was taken from the tower and placed in the hall, a large number of portraits from the Peale gallery were hung on the walls, and a keeper was appointed. It is open to visitors. Independence Hall is the center of a line of ancient buildings called State House Row, those on either side of it being occupied by courts and city and county offices.



MT. VERNON, THE HOME AND BURIAL PLACE OF WASHINGTON.

PAST INAUGURATIONS.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY IN THE NATIONAL METROPOLIS.

Our Presidents, from Washington to Harrison—The Great Capitol Building—The White House and Its Spacious Grounds—Inaugurations of the Past.

The inauguration of President Harrison revives many memories of a past age in the minds of those who have visited the Capitol City for the first time. The United States is a weak bantling in matters of antiquity in the eyes of dusty England, with its abbeys of the fourteenth century, its statues of twenty generations, and its time-worn archives; but in Washington, if anywhere, is exemplified the fact that our people are learning to cherish and revere the tokens that cluster around the birth of a nation, and at every step in the crowded city will be met reminders of the last century and connecting links of suggestion down through the decades to the present time.

These are manifest more particularly in the great Capitol Building and the White House, both of which structures glow forth resplendent through the grime and wear of nearly a hundred years, and present within more than one treasure of antiquity, sacredly guarded through storm, the elements and war. The entire city aspect is tinged with historical semblance, combined with an effort at the attractive and beautiful. From a mere town-site, containing 3,000 people, it has grown to a 14-mile circuit, covers nearly ten square miles, and, from its hundred-foot elevation, looks down four miles of Potomac frontage to a circling range of magnificent wooded hills. Boasting a population of nearly 150,000, its twenty-one tree-shaded avenues of sweeping width present surprises in mall, squares, circles and triangles that include the great Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Agriculture, and statues, lofty and massive, commemorative of the men who helped to make great the Government which the lovely city represents. In bronze, Jackson looks down from his charger at Lafayette Square; Lincoln scans Judiciary Square in dignified pose; the heroic statue of Rawlins rests on the tract that bears his name; Washington greets the passer-by at the circle; Scott guards the White House to the north; and, the gift of the colored race, the writer of the Emancipation Proclamation, looms over Lincoln Park in colossal bronze. At every turn there is a suggestion of the past, and no visitor will leave the city without having seen in some guise or other the counterfeit presentment of each one of the Presidents who have guarded the destinies of the United States since it burst the bonds of dependence and bloomed forth the free nation of all mankind. The group given herewith includes every President from Washington to Harrison—a period of exactly 100 years.

Our Presidents, from Washington to Harrison.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Term of office.	By whom elected.
1..	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1799	Two terms, 1789-1797	Whole people.
2..	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1826	One term, 1797-1801	Federalists.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1826	Two terms, 1801-1809	Republicans.
4..	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1836	Two terms, 1809-1817	Republicans
5..	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1831	Two terms, 1817-1825	All parties.
6..	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1848	One term, 1825-1829	House of Representatives.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Tennes ee	1767	1845	Two terms, 1829-1837	Democrats.
8..	Martin Van Buren	New York	1782	1862	One term, 1837-1841	Democrats.
9..	Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	One month, 1841	Whigs.
10..	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1862	3 yrs 11 mos, 1841-1845	Whigs.
11..	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1849	One term, 1845-1849	Democrats.
12..	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1850	1 year 4 mos, 1849-1850	Whigs.
13..	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1874	2 yrs 8 mos, 1850-1853	Whigs.
14..	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1804	1869	One term, 1853-1857	Democrats.
15..	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1791	1868	One term, 1857-1861	Democrats.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1809	1865	One term 1 month, 1861-1865	Republicans.
17..	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1808	1875	3 yrs 11 mos, 1865-1869	Republicans.
18..	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1822	1885	Two terms, 1869-1877	Republicans.
19..	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1822	....	One term, 1877-1881	Republicans.
20..	James A. Garfield	Ohio	1831	1881	6 mos 15 days, 1881	Republicans.
21..	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1830	1886	3 yrs 5 mos 15 days, 1881-1885	Republicans.
22..	Grover Cleveland	New York	1837	....	One term, 1885-1889	Democrats.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	1833	....	One term, 1889	Republicans.

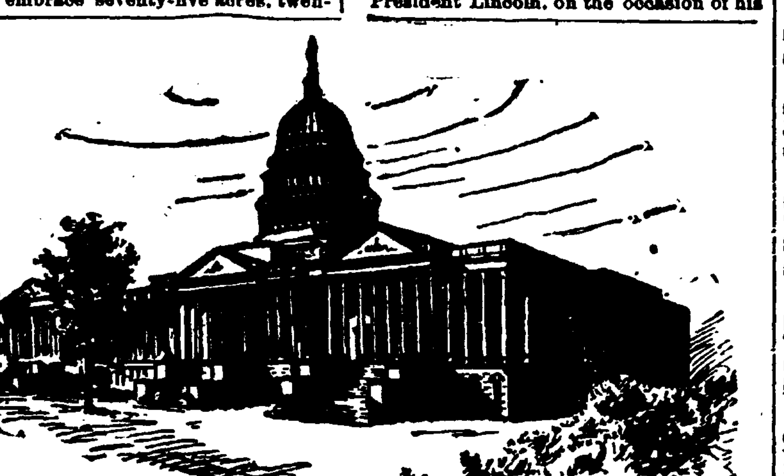
President Harrison is the twenty-third citizen who has risen to the highest honor in the gift of the people. The scroll of national fame accords equal reverence to the direct choice of the people and to accidental successors, and death has given five of the latter class a place in history. The official summary condenses the lives of these great men to a historical line, but it is thrilling with eloquent deeds cherished in the hearts of a people.

THE GREAT CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Capitol Building hardly shows its age, and it is difficult to imagine that it lacks only four years of being a century old. The accompanying picture gives a full front view. Facing east, on the west brow of a plateau, its 751 feet of length affords a grand and pleasing prospect, while over half that amount of depth enables the building to very comfortably crowd nearly four acres of ground. Its history may be briefly summarized: Corner stone laid by Washington Sept. 18, 1793; north wing ready for the first sitting of Congress Nov. 17, 1800; south wing finished, 1808; interior of both wings burned by the British Aug. 24, 1814; reconstruction of wings begun, 1815; foundation of main building laid March 24, 1818, and the whole completed, 1827. An extension was projected twenty-three years later, and its corner-stone was laid by President Fillmore and Daniel Webster July 4, 1851. This addition saw completion only after sixteen years' work. The entire structure, with its Corinthian columns, projections, coupled columns and recessed porticos, presents a striking look, the central sandstone being painted white and the marble extensions just streaked with faint blue. Several groups of sculptures, the cast-iron dome in the center, 135½ feet in diameter and 287½ feet in height, and the great bronze statue of Liberty at the apex, lend graceful finish to the most noted structure in America.

Inside, the rotunda forms a circular room ninety-six feet in diameter, and rising to the dome nearly double that distance, containing a number of fine decorations and historical paintings. The Senate Chamber, the Hall of the House of Representatives, Supreme Court rooms, Court of Claims, Library of Congress take up the [illegible] the edifice, and look out on [illegible]

learn they are a mile and a half apart, the President's house being in the west portion of the city, they are puzzled and disappointed. The White House, so named by Washington from the Custis mansion at Mount Vernon, is only two stories in height, 170 feet long, and 86 feet deep, with a beautiful north portico supported on eight Ionic columns, and a semicircular colonnade on the south with six columns. It is built of Virginia freestone, which is very porous, and to protect it from the weather it receives frequent coats of white lead, which keeps it in clear, striking color, in harmony with its popular designation. Its history embraces five epochs of note: corner stone laid, 1792; edifice occupied by President Adams, 1800; burned by the British, 1814; restored and reoccupied, 1818. Its grounds embrace seventy-five acres, twenty of which, handsomely laid out, are inclosed as the President's private grounds. The nearest Government building is the Treasury, just east. The White House grounds lie between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and extend to the Potomac River, and besides trees and shrubbery have a fine fountain. The interior is kept in modern order and elegance, despite the antiquity of the edifice, which has the merit of roominess and solidity.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

SOME NOTABLE INAUGURATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington received every electoral vote for President, and, as far as can be known, every individual vote in the United States. But there was no such unanimity in the choice for Vice President, John Adams receiving little more than a majority of the electoral votes. Owing to the badness of the roads, and not a little to what now seems criminal neglect, the members of the first House did not assemble in sufficient numbers to form a quorum until the 6th of April, 1789, and on that day the votes of the electors were opened and counted. Official information was immediately communicated to Washington and Adams, and preparations made for an impressive inauguration. On the 14th of April Charles Thompson, Secretary of the late Congress, conveyed official notice to Washington, and he set out at once, his journey being a continued triumphal procession.

As they drew near the city of New York, it was seen that all the vessels and boats were highty decorated and crowded with spectators, and his progress was accompanied with the music of many bands, the roar of cannon, and loud acclamations of the people.

Landing at Murray's wharf, he was received by the Governor, corporation of the [illegible] clergy, foreign ministers, and the military, and escorted to his residence. On the [illegible] of April services was held in all the churches of the city at 9 o'clock in the [illegible] and soon after noon the committee [illegible]

"Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

Washington responded: "I am ready to proceed." Then they passed to the open porch at the south end of the hall, where Chancellor Livingston, of New York, pronounced the oath, and Washington, holding up his right hand reverently, in a clear, strong voice, said:

"I, George Washington, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

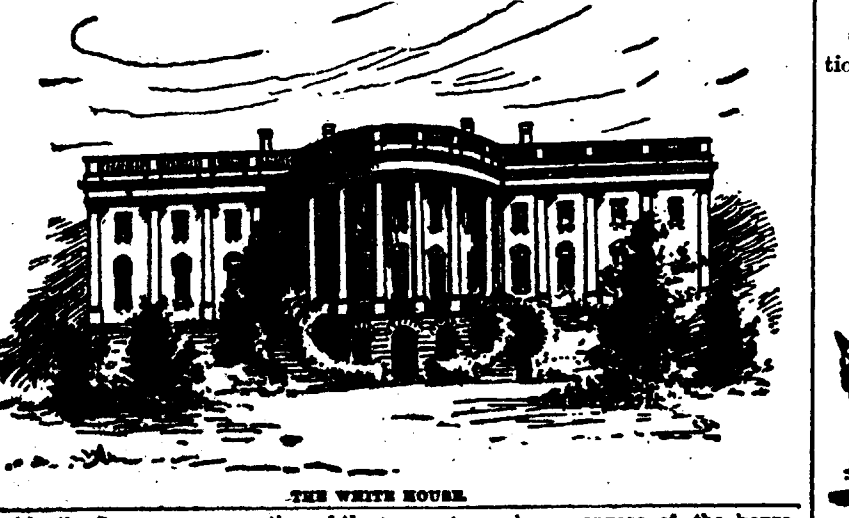
President Lincoln, on the occasion of his first inauguration, rode to the Capitol, between double files of cavalry, while upon the roofs of the houses lining Pennsylvania avenue were stationed squads of riflemen from the regular army, ready to shoot down any one who should fire on the Presidential carriage. Just before the ceremonies began a strange historic group was accidentally formed. On one side was Senator Douglas, late Mr. Lincoln's chief rival for the Presidency, holding Mr. Lincoln's hat. On the other stood Chief Justice Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision, and close to the latter President Buchanan. To the front and center stood Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, thus grouping together the principal characters in the most momentous era of American history. When the loud and prolonged cheering had subsided, Senator Baker briefly introduced Mr. Lincoln, and, stepping forward, the President-elect, in a firm, clear voice, every word being heard by every one of the audience, read that remarkable inaugural. When he pronounced the closing words, "I am loath to close—we are not enemies, but friends—we must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection," etc., the people broke into a loud and prolonged cheer.

GENERAL GRANT.

The inauguration of General Ulysses S. Grant on the 4th of March, 1869, aroused a great display of popular enthusiasm in which all parties joined.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland surpassed all previous ones. For a week before March 4th the two Washington depots were crowded with people night and day. It is estimated that 250,000 persons from other places were present. How to accommodate them had been one of the problems for the Inauguration Committee, who appointed several hundred men to make a canvass of the householders who had room to spare and would be willing to receive one or more of the tourists. In spite of the precautions all the available space was occupied two days before the inauguration, and the thousands who arrived on the 2d and 3d [illegible]



THE WHITE HOUSE.

SOME FUNNY [illegible]

TO REMOVE grease—Call [illegible] man.

THE original "white cap"—[illegible] nightcap.

RAINING cats and dogs is surely no worse than hailing strangers.

THE average man never knows what paying the piper means until he settles his first plumbing bill.

OLIVER—I do not think I am quite myself this evening. Jeannette—Allow me to congratulate you.

"LATE hours are bound to tell on a man," says an exchange. But not half so surely as a spiced breath.

WE have discovered why the Japanese population doubles so fast. The Japanese cucumber sometimes measures three feet six inches in length.

"WHAT kind of stories do bald-headed men prefer?" asked McSwilligen. "Don't know; I'm not bald," replied Squildig. "What kind?" "Hair-raising stories, of course!"

"WHY, Marks, you look dreadfully peaked!" "I feel so." "Up all night?" "Yes." "With the boys, eh?—you sly rascal!" "Exactly—with two of them; had twins yesterday, both boys."

MISS SMITH—Did anybody call this evening, Bridget? Bridget—Yes, Miss; Moike O'Shamus and Tim Blarney. Miss S.—What? I don't know them! Biddy—They called on me, mum.

TWILLINGHAM—What are you going to swear off on this year, my boy? Winelooker—I've thought it all over and concluded that giving up swearing off is the only thing I can keep with any certainty.

HE was a base-ball player, and he asked a girl to marry him. "Out on first," she said, with a cold, rejective smile. "Don't flatter yourself," he replied as he picked himself up; "it's out on third."

HE had paid one: First Syracuse citizen—Ever see Buffalo Bill, Jim? Second Syracuse citizen—Ever see a Buffalo bill? I should say I had! I stayed a week at a hotel there once, and the bill nearly paralyzed me.

MRS. JASON—I cannot understand how those women out in Utah can be satisfied to take a fractional interest in a husband. Mr. Jason—Hush! Plenty of women right here at home don't take any interest at all in their husbands.

"THE only weakness of the deceased," said the clergyman, with deep feeling, "was his unfortunate fondness for the demon of intoxicating drink." Whereupon six gentlemen from Kentucky got up and stalked indignantly out of church.

MRS. MANHATTAN—But what a hopelessly vulgar lot those Joneses are! Why, I hear that Mr. Jones pays all his bills in cash, and Mrs. Jones, to my personal knowledge, will go shopping for a pair of gloves and carry them home herself!

JONES (home rather late after a night at the club)—By Jove, my dear, I can't find my watch. Must have left it in my other vest at the office. Do you know where it is? Mrs. Jones (with forced calmness—How should I know, George? I'm no pawnbroker.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THERE are several ways of addressing a woman, according to her several stations in life. If she is married, without children, praise the husband. If she is a mother, praise the children. If she is not married, but engaged, praise the betrothed. If she is fancy free, praise herself.

WIFE—Going to be out late again, are you? Why can't you let your books go and take me to the theater? Isn't there anything going on that I would like to see? Husband (glancing at the set of his necktie—No; nothing but spectacular dramas and burlesques and ballets and things like that.

THEY had pirouetted for about three minutes, when she signified in the usual way her desire to stop. "I'm fond of the waltz," said he. "Indeed? I should think you would have learned it, then." And the silence that came over the room was so deep that all attempts to measure it by throwing the lead were futile.

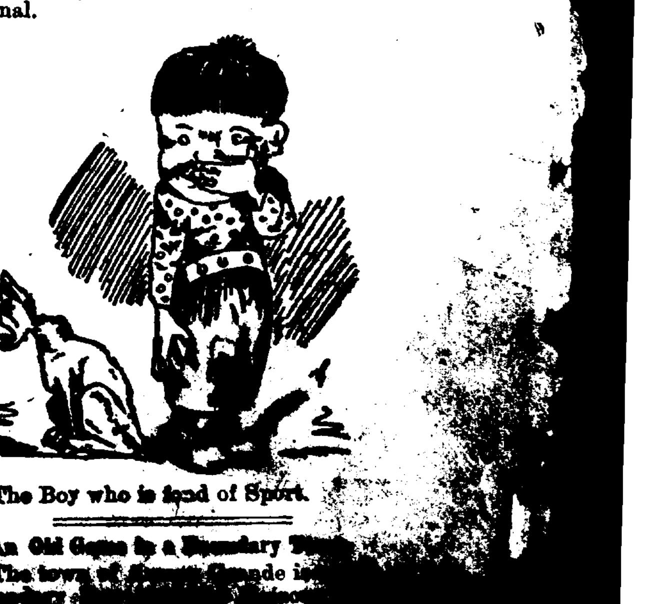
HER WEDDING PRESENTS.

She smiled like a beautiful flower
  In the sunny breeze a-bloom,
As she looked at her wedding presents
  That almost filled the room.
She dwelt on the dainty etching
  On the carven salad bowl;
On editions de luxe in vellum—
  And music thrilled her soul.
As the wild rose burns in the twilight,
  This thought in her bosom burned:
"They are mostly from married people,
  And won't have to be returned."

TYPES OF BOYS.



The Boy who leans to the Sensational.



The Boy who is fond of Sport.

An Old Game by a Boundary [illegible]

The town of [illegible] Grande i[illegible]

[illegible] the soul in its self-centered place,
[illegible] turn not aside, nor greet with a frown,
[illegible] of Labor, that weareth God's crown.

Labor of hand, or labor of brain,
[illegible] by the good, is free from all stain,
And the effort that answers the lowliest need,
Is blessed in the purpose and blessed in the deed.
Then turn not aside, nor greet with a frown,
The Spirit of Labor, that weareth God's crown.

Labor is life, and labor is love,
The unceasing prayer that riseth above
The sluggard's bewail and the idler's false woe,
Be its path broad and high, or its path small
and low.
Then turn not aside, nor greet with a frown,
The Spirit of Labor, that weareth God's crown.
—*Ella Dale.*

THE GYPSY'S WARNING.

BY MANDA L. CROCKER.

"Theo!"

She was christened Theodosia, but the good old name had long since been dropped for the shorter one of Theo.

"Theo!" The call was repeated and she rose from where she had been resting and came out of her hiding-place. A shadow was on the fair face, for a vague sense of approaching evil had settled ever the delicious afternoon in Gerald's absence.

"Are they not beautiful? they are so fragrant, too." And his tones were those of delight. "I gathered them purposely to surprise you with the earliest of the season."

The slender white fingers touched the fragrant offering reluctantly, and a terrified look crept into the blue-gray eyes.

"Do you not love violets?" he asked, in surprised and pained accents; "I thought they would please you, Theo."

"One couldn't help loving flowers," she answered, evasively; "but——"

"But what, Theo? Are these violets offensive?"

"They are white," she whispered, while that look of intense horror deepened in the dilated eyes.

Gerald Fenton felt that for some reason he had terribly wounded or pained Miss Thane by the fragrant gift. They had been long acquainted and he had never seen her thus moved.

"I am very sorry if I have wounded you, Theo," he said, after an awkward silence.

She made no reply. She was looking past him at the far-away beauties of the vernal sunset. "See! the most beautiful coloring," she said, but there was no look of admiration on her white face.

"How exquisite the tints," she continued; "that purple rose tint and gray no artist can approach."

"Yes," he answered, "I love the sunset hour fully as well as I do flowers."

Again that strange expression deepened on her fine face.

"Perhaps," thought Gerald, "the white violets may have a connection with some unpleasant romance or tragedy of her past life. I have heard she had a history and it may be my gift wakened some old memory; sorry I gathered them at all, but one doesn't always know."

Miss Thane, however, was to all appearances wrapped in the sunset glory and did not notice his deep thoughtfulness.

"So much like the 'golden gates' of which we dream, is it not?" she said, softly, slipping her hand through his arm; and Gerald, impelled by a strange, still power of sweet spirit communion, drew her to his heart and whispered, "Yes, Theo."

They had been up on the hills all the afternoon; these two who loved each other with a love rarely experienced in this sordid, selfish world; and she, becoming wearied, had sought out a little nook to rest in, while he wandered down into a quiet glen and found the white, fragrant blossoms.

The beauties of the sunset died out beyond the hills, and the shadows crept into the valleys.

"Let us return," Theo said; "this has been such a perfect afternoon with the exception of——"

"Those violets," added Gerald, as she hesitated.

"Hardly," she answered, looking at him with that strange expression of fear once more in her face. "It was the message they brought," she said, with a shudder.

There was something about her manner so forbidding that Gerald Fenton dared not ask the question he desired [illegible]; so he took her cold hand, sympathetically, in his, and together they crossed the meadows lying between the low Hempstead range and the quaint farm-house which had known Theo all her life.

"Where did you gather those blossoms?" she asked as they reached the [illegible]

"[illegible] the glen by the path, near the [illegible]," he answered, wondering curi[illegible] difference it would make to [illegible] grew.

[illegible] she said, half audibly. [illegible] "I think I [illegible] I knew which [illegible]

[illegible] that he dared venture no further questioning.

"I loved a man once," she continued, "and I had reason to believe that he loved me devotedly. That was years ago. I was a mere child—a schoolgirl in ankle dresses—but the memory is as yesterday.

"A band of gypsies wandered here, that perfect summer, and I, giddy and full of love for the mysteries of fortune-telling, went to their camp to have my future made known to me.

"When I crossed the palm of an old gypsy woman with gold, she shook her head solemnly—and well she might at my unlucky star—and told me this: 'You have a lover. If he brings violets from the wood and they are white, he shall, shortly, be whiter than they; if he chance to bring you roses, the evil is averted—he shall live.'

"I screamed in an agony of fear; but she stopped me, holding up her long hand in a warning way. Then she said, 'I have not done.'

"'If this lover die,' she continued 'you will love another, and love him better. You two will wander on the hills. If he brings you flowers, be sure they are not white.'

"Then she shut her eyes for a short time, remaining silent—so silent that it seemed an eternity to me—while I waited, sick with suspense.

"Shortly she looked up and said, sorrowfully: 'I see a young man coming out of a little valley—a valley with a spring—and he carries white blossoms. Alas! alas for him! he, too, is your lover.'"

Gerald Fenton was in no wise superstitious, but he could not help repressing a shudder at the strange story. It was all plain to him now why she was so terrified on the hills—only too plain.

"Did your first lover die?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered in husky tones; "he was killed in a railroad accident a month later."

"And now," said Gerald, with a shiver, "it is my turn, I presume?"

"Hush!" she said. "O, is there no way of escape?" She looked up in painful questioning. "Must it come?" she asked.

"Don't grieve, dearest," Gerald replied, soothingly; "the other may have been simply a happening. Nothing may ever come to separate us—not for years at least."



"I CROSSED THE PALM OF AN OLD GYPSY WOMAN WITH GOLD."

"But I fear we cannot avert it," she sobbed. "I feel the icy chill of death almost now. Your visit to the frontiers next week, you know; that may be the fatal excursion."

"I need not go; it isn't really necessary."

Theo sighed in relief.

"Well," she said, "it is very kind of you to give up that excursion because of my——"

"Whims, Theo, whims. That fatality was only a happening—death comes to all, you know—and the gypsy, perhaps, had no more of an insight into the future than we have."

But Theo did not reply to this, although she tried heroically to persuade her soul that Gerald was right.

Gerald felt strangely impressed with Miss Thane's revelation, however, and attached more importance to it than he would own, and was very careful of his goings, even in Hempstead. The evil might be outwitted, he thought.

It was a beautiful day, one of those perfect days in June over which poets rave and writers of romance must needs weave into their stories, and Theo declared "it was too lovely to remain indoors."

She would walk to the meadows, and beyond to the hills, perhaps. Once among the low hills, she concluded to just take a frightened peep into the shady retreat of the spring.

Descending cautiously, through sun and shadow, the girl reached the path leading thither; here she paused; up there on the shelving bank grew the fateful blossoms profusely in the springtide. This was only June, and perhaps there were a few in bloom yet; if she could gather a few of them herself it might make a way of escape for Gerald; who knew?

Yes; they were like death—so white, and Theo shivered; but then——

Now, where next could she step? Ah! here was a stone which promised good footing. Another effort and she would be on the bank.

"Mercy!" The rock, which seemed so firmly imbedded in the earth, was slipping from its place. Theo reached frantically for the overhanging grass. It seemed for a moment that the sod would bear her weight until she could regain her position, but it suddenly gave way and she was precipitated to the rocky bed below.

And there they found her, some hours later, rigid in death. Gerald had found the way of escape.

A ghastly wound in her temple, from which the blood had trickled down over the pebbles, told how, and at what a fearful cost, the evil was averted.

Bearing her tenderly away from the fatal spot, and across the sunny meadows, they laid her down in the dear, familiar room.

[illegible]

Gerald Fenton went away forever from that quaint little valley home where he had been so happy.

Every foot of the dreamy meadows breathed to him sweet memories that would bring but unrest; but the hills, those low, beautiful hills of Hempstead, where bloomed the fatal white blossoms, had turned into things of evil and abodes of a strange haunting terror, and in their presence he could not bear his bereavement.

So he went away, and the good people of Hempstead tell of the gypsy's warning in connection with the story of the accident, and say that it was but the hand of fate.

A Letter from Arkansaw.



U THE EDITUR—Hearin yu wanted a correspondent in everry state i hav concluded tu act as thus providin yu send me the followin thinges tu pay me fur mi trubbel in ritin yu:

Won postage stamp (to cents).
Won bar ov wite russin sope.
Won pint ov soft sope.
A haffbox of sody.
A receit fur hatchin goos egs.

I haint hed much experience in ritin fur papers, but i nevver mised a meal of vitils in mi life, an waz cut down frum a tree with a inch and a haff rope tide around mi neck. i dont hardly no how tu commense this letter tu yu. This is a good plase fur coons. There is lots ov them here. three fellers cum tu see Sally at won time, not long ago. I must tel yu about it i ges.

Yu see salley is mi gal, an she is a right site smarter than sum ov the folks i no. i hev been teechin her ni onto sixteen years, an notwithstandin hard studyin has maid her a little cros eyed, she has lots of bows; but tu finish mi storry about the three fellers that cum tu see her. i noed suthing waz goin tu be did frum the furst, when she looked at me lovin like an sed, "ebeneezer skinner is cummin down tu nite; now, dad, won't yu let me have molases enuf to mak a skillit ful of taffy?" Noin Sally waz like her maw, I sed yes. Wel, ebeneezer cum all dressed up with a red neckti, an they sot down, ebeneezer lookin pale like. i kept workin away on mi hoss collar an lisnin tu everry word they sed. finally, after he had stayed about haff a hour he sed tu me: "How is yure craps?" This waz jist what i waz wantin, an so i talked a while, tellin him ov one thing an a nother, finally tellin him how mutch molases i hed rased, an winkin tu sally about the same time. wel, i concluded tu go out then, an when i cum back they waz settin on won chare a holdin the skillit bi turns an talkin awful sicknin about ketchin possums an milkin cows an sich like. sein i wazent of enny big use, i went off tu bed. They waz gettin along bully, i nowed, kause i heard noises lik peple kissin everry feu minits. i dont want enny won tu think i wanted tu git rid ov sally, fur i didn't, even if she duz hev a bad temper, but i felt mighty good. i waz just thinkin whether we hed better ketch a possum or kil a hog when the time cum, when there coms a nock at the door, an in cums a feller in striped pants, named johnson, lookin like a pertater bug on a vine, i knowed 2 chances is better than won, an so i thought tu miself, "i'll kil a hog." johnson hadnt ben round but a littel bit til he sidled up bi sally, leavin ebeneezer tu hold the skillit. he had ent been there long when there coms another nock at the door, an in coms another feller. you orghter been there then. they talked an lafted an set close to sally an sed funney things. finally the taffey waz don, an they commenced to chaw an pul. They waz gittin along fast, sally an johnson pullin on won bunch, an the other feller on ebeneezer, an the other feller on the other. all tu wonce sally stepped on a pertater peelin, an i heared hur cum down ker slap. The fellers laffed, an i nowed what waz cummin, an it cum hard in jist 3 minnits bi the sun. sally hed them all laid out an waz hollerin fur me tu cum an help finish the taffy.

There aint bin no cliclones ower way since, but if yu see annybody on the marry lookin fur a life partner send them tu sally. if yu can send won who dont want to cort more'n to weeks. blast me if i dont kil a hog an invite yu tu the weddin an throw in a rooster to boot. i will rite more next time. direct tu mi direction,

JOSIAR A JONES
jonestown arcansas

sally is wel; while i cal her purty she is six feet in her stockin feet an ways ni on to tu hundred. j. a. j.

Tricking Bogus Critics.

A St. Paul gentleman, who many years ago was a resident of Cincinnati, tells a story concerning Powers, the sculptor, which has probably never been in print. There were at that time in Cincinnati two or three connoisseurs in art who assumed a sort of general censorship in such matters, and everything that they said concerning matters of art was supposed to "go." They had unfavorably criticised some of Powers' work, and, as he did not take much stock in their dictations anyway, he decided to show them up to the art people of the city. He was working in some wax, and announced a reception at which he would show some of the latest products of his genius.

Among the figures was one representing the Mayor of the city. It stood in a niche by itself, with the light arranged for the best effect. The high muckamucks of the art world of Cincinnati attended the reception. They examined the figure of the Mayor, and made comment on it. "The hands," remarked one, "do not reveal any anatomy." "The legs are a trifle short," said another, "but otherwise I consider it a very fine figure." And so they went on. One of them finally discovered that something was wrong about the bridge of the nose, and raised his hand to point out the defect. "Damn you, don't you pinch my nose," cried the alleged wax "figure," to their astonishment, dismay, and complete overthrow as art critics. The sculptor had induced the real live Mayor to help him in his little scheme.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Definitions.

Little Bob (at dinner)—Pop, what does baldy-hope, trust mean?

[illegible]

THE GREAT SCOTTISH NATIONAL GAME OF GOLF.

A Pastime Which Demands Physical Development as Well as Much Skill, and in Which No Man Can Indulge Who Has Not a Servant at Command to Assist Him.

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]



TAKING an example from the energetic work that has been done by the advocates of hurling, several Scotch sportsmen in this vicinity have undertaken to introduce their national game of golf to America. It is not, as hurling is, a characteristic game of one country or locality only, but it is, nevertheless, a game that is played only by people accustomed to Scottish sports and Scottish scenes. All who have read the marvelous stories of Robert Louis Stevenson have become familiar with the word "links." This term signifies a plot of ground that corresponds in general character to the English downs. To put it more concisely, downs means links, and either word means a field of uneven level, overgrown with grass, whose extent is so considerable that one may stand in the middle of it and see in the distance either the sky meeting the earth at the horizon, or the distant blue of hills that are many miles away.

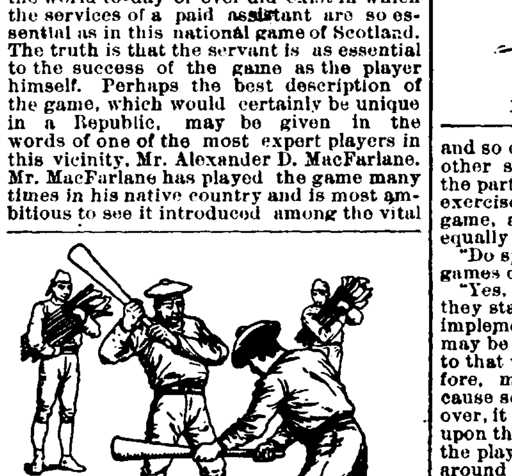
It is upon the links of Scotland and the downs of England that golf is played. Golf requires a field of the most extensive dimensions. It is one of the most ancient games known in the catalogue of sports. It was originally in vogue under the present rules in the times of James I. of England, and it is credibly reported that Charles I. was playing it on Leith Links when he heard of the rebellion in Ireland.

Up to this time golf has made no advance whatever in the United States. It is occasionally played in Canada, although even there it has not assumed the importance of a regular department of sports. It is a game that demands at once the utmost physical development upon the part of the player, as well as a considerable amount of skill; and it arouses the interest only of those who go into sports for the love of action. It is far from being a "dude" game. No man should attempt to play golf who has not good legs to run with and good arms to throw with, as well as a modicum of brain power to direct his play.



PLAYER AND ASSISTANT.

Given a strong pair of lungs, firm muscles upon the legs, and a healthy desire to emulate others in physical exercise, a man may become a golf-player. Without these he had better stay out of the sport; for no man who cannot run several miles without stopping can make any kind of a respectable appearance in the game. Appealing as it does to those who are most truly athletes and involving as it does considerable skill, it should attract the best element among sportsmen, and equally with hurling it should have a chance of becoming one of the recognized American games. In addition to the fact that it appeals to men of athletic development it is also, by the nature of the game itself, a most aristocratic exercise; for no man can play at golf who has not a servant at command to assist him. It is probable that no sport exists in the world to-day or ever did exist in which the services of a paid assistant are so essential as in this national game of Scotland. The truth is that the servant is as essential to the success of the game as the player himself. Perhaps the best description of the game, which would certainly be unique in a Republic, may be given in the words of one of the most expert players in this vicinity, Mr. Alexander D. MacFarlane. Mr. MacFarlane has played the game many times in his native country and is most ambitious to see it introduced among the vital athletic sports here. Speaking of it to the writer, he said:



WAITING FOR THE WORD.

"To play golf property we need a large expanse of uncultivated soil, which is not too much broken up by hills. A few knolls and gullies, more or less, assists to make the game more interesting. In Scotland it is played generally on the East Coast, where the links are most extensive. Having selected a field, the first thing necessary is to dig a small hole, perhaps one foot or two feet deep and about four inches in diameter. Beginning with this hole a circle is devised that includes substantially the whole of the links. About once in 500 yards of this circle a hole is dug corresponding to the one I have just described. If the grounds selected cannot include so large a circle as this the holes may be put at as short a distance as 100 yards from each other; but the best game is played when the field is large enough to include holes at a distance of 500 yards apart. The design is to make as large a circle as possible with holes at about the same distance apart. The game then may be played by two or four persons. If by four, two of them must be upon the same side. Inasmuch as the partnership game is played upon substantially the same rules as when two are contestants, I will confine myself to describing the game of individual players.

"There are eleven implements of the game, the most important of which is the ball. This is made of gutta percha and is painted white. It weighs about two ounces and is just small enough to fit comfortably into the holes dug in the ground. Still, it should not be so large that it cannot be taken out with ease. The other implements are the tools of the players. Their names are as follows: The playing club, long spoon, mid spoon, short spoon, baffing spoon, driving putter, putter, sand iron, cleek, and track iron. Each of these is about four feet long, the entire length of which, in general, consists of a wooden handle. The head is spliced on, and may be either metal or wood. The handle, as a rule, is made of hickory covered with leather. The leather covering is devised so that the player may secure a firm grip. Most of the heads are of iron, though they may be of wood if the player so desires. They are of various shapes, as may be inferred from the names of the implements. The spoon, for instance, is a rough approximation to what we generally understand as a spoon, and is designed to lift the ball out of holes or sinks in the ground. The club of course is simply an instrument with which to bat the ball. The [illegible] [illegible] the driving putter. All these implements [illegible]

[illegible] arms. If the player is expert or lucky he has his ball so that it falls within a few feet, or inches even, of the next hole in the circle. His purpose is to put the ball in that next hole, spoon it out and drive it forward to the next further one before his opponent can accomplish the same end. The province of the 'caddy' in the game is to follow his master as closely as possible, generally at a dead run, and be ready to hand him whichever implement of the game the master calls for, as the play may demand. For instance, the ball may fall in such a way that it is lodged an inch or two above the ground, having fallen in thick grass. The player, rushing up to it, would naturally call upon his 'caddy' for a baffing-spoon, and having received it from the hands of his servant, he would bat the ball with the spoon in the direction of the next hole. We must understand that an inviolable rule of the game is that no player shall touch the ball, from one limit of the circle to the other, with his hands. All play must be done with the tools.

"You can see that in this the caddy really gets about as much exercise out of the sport as his master; and he must be so familiar with the tools of the game that he can hand out the right implement at any moment when it is called for. If a player has succeeded in throwing or pushing his ball into a hole, his opponent must wait until he has succeeded in spooning it out before he begins to play. Obedience to this rule obviates any dispute as to the order in which a man's points are to be made; for, if I have my ball in a hole and my opponent has his within an inch or two of it, he must wait before he plays until I have gotten my ball clear of it and thrown it toward the next hole. Following this general plan, the players go entirely about the circle, and, as you may see, in a large field it may involve a run of several miles. If I should throw my ball beyond the hole at which I must next enter, I am obliged to knock it back until it shall enter the desired place and be carefully spooned out again. While I am doing this my opponent may by a lucky play get his ball within the proper limit, and thus gain some distance upon me.



WHERE THE SPOON IS HANDY.

"Now, from this you would infer that the aim of this sport would be to complete the circle as quickly as possible. This does not always follow. There are no codified rules according to which the game is played. As a general custom, the players make the entire circuit of the circle, and the one who gets his ball in the hole at which they began first, wins the game. Nevertheless, it is sometimes agreed that the game shall be won by him who makes the largest number of holes within a given number of minutes, say twenty or thirty. In either case the principle of the game remains the same; and if partners are playing it simply means that if A strikes a ball, and B is his partner, B must run forward and make the next play, and A must run after him and make the next, and so on, while D and C, who are on the other side, are doing the same thing. In the partnership game there is actually more exercise to the players than in the single game, and the servants or 'caddies' are equally busy."



PLAYING WELL TOGETHER.

"Do spectators usually congregate to view games of golf?"

"Yes, in small numbers; but, as a rule, they stand afar off, for the nature of the implements employed is such that a ball may be driven in a very contrary direction to that which the player wishes, and, therefore, may fall among the spectators and cause some temporary discomfort. Moreover, it would require considerable activity upon the part of the spectators to watch the play in golf, for they would have to run around and see how every hole was gained from one end of the game to the other. I have seen as many as thirty spectators at one game, but seldom more; and a good game is frequently played without any at all.

"The principal qualifications for the game are steady nerve and eye and good judgment of force, with an added ability to avoid knolls and sand-pits, which, in the technical terms of the Scotch game, are called 'hazards.'

"It is not a game which would induce men of elegant leisure to compete in, but those who have strong wind and good muscle may find it a splendid exercise for their abilities, and plenty of chance to emulate each other in skill and physical endurance."



SCORING AT A HOLE.

TERPSICHORE.

It Affects Them Strangely.

"It's queer the way people are affected by visiting a dentist's office," remarked a dental surgeon to a Pittsburg *Dispatch* reporter. "Some no sooner come here than they seem to be seized with a sudden chill, which sets them to shivering all over. They get in the chair and I turn on the natural gas to make as much heat as possible. Why, I've even had to put blankets around my patients to keep them comfortable on a warm day. Others are thrown into a feverish state, and the perspiration breaks out the minute they sit down. Then, of course, I have to shut off the fire.

"But the strangest thing about both classes of patients, is that their chilliness or feverishness leaves them immediately after they quit the chair. It is nervousness and dread that cause these remarkable physical effects, I suppose. But it is about as hard on me as it is on them, for the nervous [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT CLIMATE AND A SOIL OF UNSURPASSED FERTILITY.

Sesom's Graphic Letter Descriptive of the Northwest, Particularly of Montana—Interesting Facts Gained by Actual Investigation.

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Feb. 18, 1889.

A man need not be very old to remember when Chicago was in the far West, and a journey beyond the Mississippi was like going into a far country. Now a dozen railroads run to the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast is separated from New York as Monday is from Saturday. Lewis and Clarke, whose wonderful trip in the early years of the century gave the world first knowledge of this vast region, were over a year in reaching this locality, rowing, poling, and pushing their canoes for nearly 3,000 miles against the swift-current of the Missouri. Now it takes a day or two in a Manitoba palace car or a free-colonist sleeper to reach here, and no danger or privation and three good meals a day.

Most people have been so accustomed to look upon this part of the continent as so far north, so cold, so snowy, so far away—and a lot of other so-so's—that it would probably never be a fit abode for mankind; but the facts show to the contrary. Why, hundreds of miles north of here there is a country with winters no more severe than those of the north New England States, and summers more suitable to the growing of grains. We are separated from that region by the forty-ninth parallel, an imaginary political boundary which nature will not take into account when adjusting affairs in the future. The intermingling of people of the same blood, speech, religion, ideas, and ambitions will obliterate it. Statesmen have foretold it and business interests will hasten it. Those who think Dakota and Montana are sections of the arctic region slipped down out of place should look to the east. The south line of Dakota is the forty-third parallel of north latitude. Follow this line across the Atlantic and much of Europe will be found lying north of it. All of Britain and Norway and Sweden lie a full degree above the northern boundary of our two great Territories. Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Christiana, in the midst of a swarming population, are on the parallel of Sitka, Alaska. And Sitka is as far from Great Falls as the Gulf of Mexico. England and the north of Europe are made habitable by the influence of the Gulf Stream. The Kuro-Siwo—the Black Ocean river of the Asiatic coast—or the Japan Current, gives to this northwestern region the same mildness of climate that the Gulf Stream does to Northern Europe, and why should not this country, like that, be filled with life and industry? Water heated off the coast of Southern Asia sweeps across the Pacific Ocean and tempers the climate of our western coast nearly up to the Arctic Circle. This river of warmth gives to British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon winters so mild that ice is a scarce article, even in Sitka, while roses bloom in the gardens along the coast at Christmas time. Imparting its heat to the air, which, ascending, passes over the Rocky Mountains much lower here than in the south, it affects the climate of a region larger than the original United States. Comparisons of temperature made with the Atlantic coast are most favorable to Montana. The rivers of Montana close later and open earlier than those of States far south of this parallel. The Missouri River here is clear of ice a month earlier than it is at Omaha. In the light of existing knowledge who will say that up to the 60th parallel in this northwest is not as capable of being settled as Russia and Norway and Sweden south of that line?

Glance at the physical features of this portion of the continent and one will see a great plain sloping northward. It is the latitude of the continental water system. Nowhere else in the world is there such a succession of lakes and navigable rivers; no other country possesses such an area of agricultural land so intersected by fresh water. Within a radius of 1,000 miles is half the fresh water of the globe. At Grand Forks, Dakota, the Red River is less than 1,000 feet above the sea. Follow the river to its mouth, Lake Winnepeg, and it has descended 300 feet, and in a boat one can steam westward on the Saskatchawan more than 1,000 miles, and then double the distance on other rivers. Follow the Red River to its source in Lake Traverse, and in high water a boat can reach Big Storm Lake, the source of the Minnesota, and thence pass to the Mississippi, thus joining Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Two hundred miles to the east is Lake Superior and a water way to the Atlantic. Three hundred miles to the west the Missouri can be reached, and the traveler be borne into the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, from whose western side another mighty river springs—the Columbia—and leaps to a different sea. After the Mississippi and Missouri the Columbia draws the largest basin in the republic.

From Lake Superior along the northern boundary of the republic to the Pacific Ocean the average altitude is less than 2,000 feet above the sea. It is the only line on which connected agricultural settlement can be made across the continent. It is the cereal belt, and history shows that mankind gathers in larger numbers where food is most abundant and cheapest. South of here is the roof of the continent; the plains of Colorado are almost as high as the mountains of Montana; Denver, surrounded by productive farms, is a half-mile higher than the average of Montana's valley and plains. Between Omaha and Sacramento there is a continuous elevation of quite 4,000 feet. Ascending every 300 feet makes a difference of one degree in temperature.

Of the twenty-two States and Territories west of the Mississippi, each one is larger than all of New England, while Dakota and Montana each possess area double that of the New England States. Montana, scarcely known by name in England, is larger than all of Great Britain, and is richest per capita of all American commonwealths. Single counties of Montana are larger than fair-sized Eastern States. The counties of Choteau and Dawson, in North Montana, contain more acres than the State of Iowa. With the exception of a few mountains and high buttes, the whole of the two counties is described as a rolling prairie, covered with grass and filled with running streams. The main rivers are the Missouri, Milk, Marias, Sun, and Teton, a total of 1,200 miles of waterways, not to speak of numerous tributaries, all flowing through valleys of generous width and of great depth and richness of soil. Here the story of the buffalo was closed. Strange that the American people, usually sagacious, so long considered this Western land as sterile and worthless, regardless of the fact that it gave support to countless heads of untamed cattle.

It is no doubt true that animal life had its origin in the warmer climates, but it is also true that the colder climates have developed the most sturdy, energetic and brainy races of men as well as the best breeds of domestic animals. Frost and health lines seem to be synonymous. The races of the frost climes are the most vigorous; it is the lesson of history that Northern nations have always been more successful in war and progressive in peace than their Southern neighbors. The material and moral conquest of the world belongs to the races of the frost lands; they have been the most energetic explorers and pioneers, the most adventurous colonizers, the most active merchants, the best founders of governments, and the wisest of rulers. Sanitary statistics prove the healthfulness of the Northwest for both mankind and animal life. There is more sunshine here than in the East, and invalids begin to come and find health under the genial skies. The conditions, too, are most favorable to the stock industry. There is an abundance of grass, the most nutritious of food, the climate is invigorating and heathful, water is abundant, and everything favors the conversion of the products of field and pasture into the finest beef, mutton and pork, into symmetrical and enduring horseflesh, into wool, and into that most useful of all domestic animals, the milch cow. Sheep do remarkably well, and the business has assumed such magnitude that the flock-masters have a Territorial organization and support a monthly called the *Montana Wool Grower*, published at Fort Benton, and wool shipments annually run into millions of pounds. Sheep pelts and cow hides have taken the place of buffalo hides and furs which formerly gave prominence to this region. Horses do quite as well as sheep, and every year increases the demand for Montana horses. The mounted police of the British Dominion draw their supplies from this Territory, and in a recent call for the purchase of cavalry horses for the United States army the Quartermaster [illegible]

farm produce mainly [illegible] raisers have [illegible] ures, eggs and butter [illegible] about double the prices [illegible]

The coming of the St. Paul [illegible] & Manitoba Railroad has [illegible] impetus to affairs in [illegible] and the next few years [illegible] marvelous growth. No transcontinental [illegible] passes through a region of [illegible] wealth as lies between the [illegible] the Mississippi River. Passing [illegible] granary of Dakota—the valleys [illegible] and the Mouse—the vast pastures [illegible] valleys of Montana, it taps the [illegible] of the great hills, filled with gold [illegible] and copper, but guarded with [illegible] be fully opened now by the advent of competitive railway facilities. A [illegible] tain is valueless for agricultural [illegible] but when full of rich ores a single [illegible] wealth producer compensates [illegible] sands of acres of arable land. [illegible] is the richest mineral bearing [illegible] the United States; the output of [illegible] metals last year led all the other [illegible] and Territories, the total being near [illegible] fourth of the entire production of the [illegible] try. The dream of the alchemist has [illegible] realized; the laborer of yesterday [illegible] millionaire of to-day. The mountains [illegible] not only lined with veins of precious [illegible] but iron, lead, coal, and building [illegible] exist in limitless quantities. Coal [illegible] tered over the entire Territory. [illegible] Montana cropping out in many places [illegible] the Missouri and other rivers. [illegible] the Missouri River, along the St. Paul, [illegible] neapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the [illegible] the conch shell formation, black and [illegible] and burns to a red ash, while the [illegible] south of the river is known as the [illegible] coal, on account of its chromatic [illegible] and leaves a white ash. The coal [illegible] plains, eastward into Dakota, is lignite [illegible] the mountain coal is bituminous. [illegible] other day I went into a coal mine, [illegible] miles from Great Falls, in which the [illegible] was ten feet thick, the entrance [illegible] the side of a hill under a heavy roof of [illegible] It could not have been more convenient [illegible] planned by man. This mine is reached [illegible] a branch of the Manitoba. The extension of the Manitoba road, the rapid and [illegible] construction of which was one of the [illegible] chanical feats of the age, has opened [illegible] large area of both agricultural and [illegible] territory, and the wise and practical [illegible] course of the company in dealing with [illegible] public will soon result in large settlement [illegible] and great prosperity to the entire [illegible] traversed.

Near where the Sun River enters the [illegible] souri is the city of Great Falls, from which I write. It is 100 miles from Helena and 40 miles from Fort Benton. From here to the Gulf, as the river runs, it is farther than from Chicago to London. To St. Paul it is 1,073 miles. There are five distinct ranges of mountains in sight from the city, and none nearer than 35 miles, yet a person not familiar with this air would declare it an after-supper walk to reach any of them. The valleys and plains leading up to these mountains are covered with grass. As far as the eye can reach, and a thousand times further, not an acre is valueless, and in time will be covered with farms and stock ranches. Much of it is still government land and free to settlers. The grandeur is not all in sky pictures, lofty mountains, winding rivers and grassy plains, but near by is a cataract second only to Niagara, with an accompaniment of other falls, giant springs and cascades—a combined fall of over 500 feet—which must make this a leading Northwestern resort. Henceforth the great river will not be allowed to idle away its time in rushing and leaping, year in and year out, over the rocks. It is being put to work for the good of the human race, grinding wheat and corn, weaving cloth, crushing ores, sawing lumber, and in making this a great mart of industry—a city of homes, of comfort and prosperity. Already the most perfectly arranged smelter in the country for handling gold and silver ores is in operation, with a daily capacity of 250 tons, and so constructed that enlargement can be made to 1,000 tons without an increase of buildings or machinery. A roller flour-mill, the first industry inaugurated, is the only one for 1,000 miles along the upper Missouri. A great grain region is already a tributary, and sooner or later a railroad from here will penetrate the wheat-fields and pasture lands of the Saskatchawan, far to the north; even now the project is being formulated. Readers of this will live to see a railroad to Asia and Europe by way of Alaska and Behring Strait. Iron and steel works, woolen factories, and other industries are contemplated at Great Falls, and not a tithe of the river's strength is yet laid out; there is power enough to build up a Minneapolis and a Lowell combined. With wide streets, spacious business blocks, fine residences, churches, and school-houses, a city is being reared by men born in the East but developed in the West. Barely in its third year, it supports two bright daily papers. Nature could not have made a more suitable site for a city, and one laid out on a scale commensurate with its mighty surroundings. There are already three railroads, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, the Montana Central, [illegible] the Neihart Valley. The former, in connection with the Union Pacific at Butte, gives from St. Paul a through line to Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

SESOM.

People Who Fret.

One of the most striking examples of this large class of unfortunate beings is the great Carlyle—the man of noble heart and great mind, capable of grasping great subjects and giving wise words of admonition regarding them, and yet so difficult to live with comfortably, because he was easily disturbed by trifles and gave free vent to an oral expression of the annoyance he felt. There is a touch of the ridiculous, but much more that is pathetic, in the story of Carlyle's behavior on his return home after an absence, during which his loved Jennie—Mrs. Carlyle—worked with loving industry to make her husband's home-coming an especially happy one.

The study was made immaculately neat, the new furniture arranged in the most pleasing order, and a dainty touch here and there to make all home-like. The task completed, Mrs. Carlyle awaited in happy expectancy the return of the master of the house.

What did Carlyle do to show his appreciation of this loving service so willingly rendered? Did he express his satisfaction in words, or even by a look of pleased surprise? Not he. Surveying the room with critical eyes, he walked to a window, discovered that the sash rattled, and vented his displeasure in unmistakable language. This one small flaw blinded him to all the rest of the order and pleasant arrangements of the room.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

"Chic" and Slang.

To be "chic" in conversation is an attribute much admired in either the man or the woman of society. A generous sprinkling of slang is permissible to enliven the small talk of the hour, and a new phrase that is suggestive is welcomed with positive delight. The latest that falls on the ear with somewhat odd effect is "All in the soup." The expression is an elongated form of the hitherto popular "left." The successful suitor, the defeated political candidate, the "exploded" financial venture, the overturned market [illegible] short, mishaps and disappointments of all kinds are described as "All in the soup." The phrase, which [illegible] to be novel, savors strongly of the old-fashioned "pickle," into which [illegible] dames and sires, of long ago, [illegible] be thrown descriptively, in [illegible] discomfort, or the "stews" [illegible] they expressed their hot [illegible] anxiety.—*Table Talk.*

Not on His Knot. [illegible]

The 'bus was full inside, [illegible] doctor said, "Will any gentleman [illegible] outside to oblige a lady?" [illegible]

[illegible]

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Absolutely Pure.
...never varies. A marvel of ... and wholesomeness. More ... the ordinary kinds, and cannot ... competition with the multitude of low ... alum or phosphate powders. ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., ...

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Six Doors West of Calhoun.

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INAUGURATION DAY.
... McKEE RANKIN!
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...M. Green's Successful American Play,
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Giant Mine!
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Sale Opens Saturday,
...In order to accommodate patrons no ... will be taken for seats prior to opening ... which will be announced in ample time ... attraction.

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...m pleased to announce the comple... of my stock of Fine Woolens o... ...h, German, Scotch and American ...facture for the fall and winter of ...89. I have imported for the Sea... Trade the Largest Assortment of ... Wool and Worsted Fabrics, Fine ...ngs, Pants Goods and Overcoat... very desirable and of Extra Value, ... men's wear, the best ever ex... ... in this city; and I am prepared ... to Order in a manner and style ...able to all. Prices shall be the ... considering the Superior Work... and Wares displayed at my
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... E. COX,
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...ary Plumber,
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... GUARANTEED AT
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...ORN.
...Painter!

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889.

THERE is talk of Russell Harrison, son of the president, for senator from Montana.

THIS is an excellent time to look for councilmanic timber. The best men should be selected by the democrats.

THE Standard Oil company, on Thursday, purchased a one-fourth interest in the Ohio Oil company, at Lima, Ohio, paying $250,000 for the same.

THE inauguration ball tickets have printed on them, "Full dress is required"—which means that ladies and gentlemen are expected to wear as little dress as possible.

GEN. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, has been decorated by the emperor of Japan with the order of the Rising Sun. General Williams was at one time United States minister to Japan and later organized a financial system for that country.

EIGHT years ago Mrs. Frank Leslie was sleeping in the attic of a cheap boarding house. She was then fighting to give her illustrated weekly a foothold. She got it that foothold, and now sells it to Arkell, of *Judge*, for $400,000. Her first hit was in the enterprising and persistent work done immediately after the Garfield assassination.

IT is one of the unwritten laws that every incoming president of the United States shall be sworn on a new Bible. Clerk McKenney, of the United States supreme court, supplies the Bible. After the inaugural ceremony the volume is presented to some one of the president's family. The custom was set aside in the case of Mr. Cleveland, who took the oath on a Bible once owned by his mother.

W. S. HAMMAKER, postmaster of Findlay, Ohio, who was the first presidential appointed office holder in that county to announce, immediately after the election of Harrison was conceded, that his resignation would be forwarded to take effect March 4, has fulfilled his promise by forwarding to Washington his resignation, the same to take effect Monday. The office pays $2,000 a year, and the commission would not have expired until June 1890.

ONE of the best laws proposed by the legislature is Senator Barrett's bill which provides for night schools in cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In a place the size of Fort Wayne there is always a large per cent. of laborers very poor. Children are often put to work before they have acquired any education to provide for large families. Almost before they can write they enter the factories and toil on for years uneducated. Many of them are ambitious to become enlightened, but have no opportunity. A night school will give them the chance to learn, and they will be better workmen and better citizens.

GOVERNOR HOVEY yesterday appointed E. B. Martindale, Cornelia L. Fairbanks, Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, John R. Elder, Oscar C. McCulloch and Mrs. W. A. Peelle members of the state board of charities; James S. Frazer, of Warsaw, judge, and George M. Ray, prosecuting attorney of the Kosciusko circuit court; Thaddeus S. Adams, of Danville, prosecuting attorney of the Hendricks circuit court; John C. Wigent, of Columbia City, prosecuting attorney of the Whitley circuit court; Dr. J. B. Weaver, of Evansville, and Dr. J. McL. Moulder, of Kokomo, members of the state board of health.

THE *Gazette*, aping the brutal course of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has availed itself of every opportunity to attack the democratic majority in the legislature. It was not surprising this morning that it should defend Representative Linck, the republican bully, who, without being addressed, took up the quarrel of another republican and struck Representative Williard in the face. Linck made every sort of apology, acknowledged his meanness and placed himself on a plane to be avoided by gentlemen. The house promptly suspended him and to be certain of his absence imposed a fine of $150. If the *Gazette* can extract any honor from the championship of such men as Linck, it is welcome to it.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The New Militia Bill, a New Fish Law and Other Measures That Interest All the People.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—The senate passed three bills yesterday. Shambaugh's bill placing the supreme court reporter upon a salary of $4,000 passed bp a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Thompson, of Marion, who voted with the republicans. Mr. Mullinix, who had voted with the republicans on the second reading, returned to the democratic fold and placed himself on record against enormous official fees.

Mr. Hudson then moved to suspend the rules and pass the Curtis' board of public works bill. It passed.

The metropolitan police bill then passed without any more formality than if it had been a legalizing bill. Mr. Johnson did not even explain his vote and Mr. Kennedy did not say anything about the rights of the people.

... ... ed by Messrs. Moss, Griffith and Byrd.

Just before adjournment a delegation of boys from the reformed school, headed by Prof. Blake, entered the senate chamber to invite, through the chair, the members to attend a concert given by the reform school boys at the Y. M. C. A. hall last night. The boys sang a "Tale of Woe" for the senators.

After listening to the tale of woe of the minority senators, adjournment was taken till 7:30 p. m., when all the bills relating to election bribery were considered. Mr. Barrett's bill was accepted out of three offered.

In the House.

The Kankakee drainage steal was advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Cullen called up house bill 313, introduced by himself, which had for some time lain dormant with the committee on judiciary. The bill amends the present license law, making the license in incorporated towns $150, and and in cities $250. The bill was engrossed.

The bill of Mr. Harley, house bill No. 10, providing for the organization and the regulation of the Indiana militia, was read for the third time and passed. The bill, if it becomes a law, will place the militia of Indiana upon an equal footing with the militia of other states. It provides for the furnishing of uniforms, the payment of armory rent, etc., and the payment of $1 per day and over to militia when in active service.

Mr. Stephenson's bill, No. 457, fixing the official bond of the county auditor at $10,000, to be approved by the board of county commissioners, was called up for a third reading and passed.

Some little amusement was afforded the members during the consideration of bill 495, introduced by Applegate. It authorizes and directs that supervisors of roads to make arrest of violators of the fish and game laws. It passed.

The bill of Mr. Curtis to provide for the assessment of street railways to pay for street improvements, passed the house by a vote of 55 to 27. Under its provisions any street car company will be compelled to pave the part of the street occupied by it (sixteen feet if double track, eight feet if single track) with the same kind of pavement used on the other part of the street.

The Election Bill.

The house amendments to the election bill were concurred in yesterday morning, and the bill is now being enrolled by Enrolling Clerk Benz. It is a voluminous bill, but Mr. Benz will have it ready for the governor by next Monday.

A Fish Bill.

The two houses have finally agreed upon a fish bill. Hereafter no fish can be caught except with a fish-book. Carp in private ponds are excepted.

The Beef Inspection Bill.

The beef bill which passed the senate yesterday, and which will be presented to the governor to-day, provides that all beef sold in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over must be inspected. The bill has been sanctioned by the state board of health. It is said that Phil Armour and other dressed beer kings had a strong lobby to defeat the bill. The lobbyists have not given up the fight, but are trying to prevail upon some one who voted for the bill to reconsider the vote by which it passed.

Hendricks and Lane.

The house has adopted a concurrent resolution providing that the statues of Hendricks and Lane be placed in the statuary hall of the national capitol. Each state is entitled to two. Ohio has placed the statues of Garfield and Allen in that hall. Some republican senators will try to substitute Morton for Lane.

The Anti-Book Trust Bill.

The anti-schol-book trust bill became a law yesterday at 2:30 p, m., without the signature of the governor. The bill was delivered to the governor Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., and the three days allowed the governor by the constitution to approve or veto the bill expired yesterday afternoon. When he approves a bill it is his duty to notify the house where it originated of his action within three days. As he has failed to do this, the bill has become a law without his sanction. A number of book agents lingered about the capitol all day, still hoping for a veto. When they found out that no veto had been sent to the ... have to look for another job.

The Militia Bill.

House bill, known as the militia bill, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 70 to 7. The bill allows each company to draw $10 a month to defray armory rent, $6.50 a year to apply on uniforms, and provides for an encampment not exceeding one week each year for the purpose of instuction. The men are allowed compensation only when called into service. The balance of the bill prescribes the uniforms to be worn, and provides for the government of the militia.

Mr. Lincks Case.

Mr. Linck will probably be pardoned by the house. The majority, after having fully considered all the circumstances of the disgraceful occurrence, have concluded that his apology, both immediately after the affair and on Wednesday while on trial, calls for leniency.

The Work of an Ingenious American.

The most attractive page in our issue of February 23, and one which challenged the attention of nearly every reader in this city, was ingeniously and artistically made up of cuts of the most renowned women of the day, the handiwork of one of America's leading artists, accompanied by poetry from the pen of one of the most eminent metropolitan writers, which announces to the public the latest innovation in the inventive world, a device which is bound to prove a bonanza to the man whose fertile brain devised the little novelty. It is a simple little clasp for corsets, which has suddenly appeared upon the market, and which as suddenly has leaped into universal favor among the ladies, relieving them of the difficulties they have experienced in fastening and unfastening their corsets, and doing away with the strain upon the delicate mechanism of the female body. Mr. Ben. Davenport, manager of the Calumet Fastener Co., invented this attachment. By his sagacious management patents have been taken out for all Europe, and the clasp has been adopted by all the leading corset manufacturers of this country. He has interested in it some of the prominent capitalists of New York, and there has been placed to his credit $100,- to be spent in advertising within six months, through F. W. Nostrand's advertising bureau. The advertisement appears in two hundred of the principal journals of America, only one and the best paper being used in a place.

Generals Howard and Gibson will be the orators at Island Park on Grand Army day this year.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

One hundred and five dollars was recently paid in fines by the sporting men of Butler for indulging in the game of poker.

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER
INVALUABLE FOR
ALL PAINS AND INFLAMMATIONS.
Sore Throat, Diphtheria. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous. Relief assured.
Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing, and Healing.
Catarrh. Pond's Extract is unsurpassed for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c. (See page 11, in Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract. Try it!
Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.
Piles. Pond's Extract is undoubtedly the best remedy known for Piles. The use of Pond's Extract Ointment in connection with the Extract is highly recommended. (See p. 15, Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)
Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
Pond's Extract is Known Everywhere.
It is used in the household of the President as well as that of the humblest citizen; by members of the army and the navy, the Bar and the Bench, the pulpit and the press—all ranks and classes of people.
CAUTION.
Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation.
It is never sold in bulk or by measure.
Sold everywhere, Prices 50c., $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

INAUGURATION.

Excursion Arrangements via. the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., for the inauguration will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines, on February ... to March 3, and they will be good ... passage by trains leaving ... later than March 3. ... ...

Be Sure
If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:
"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten
To Get
days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly ...
Hood's

The ... ... "The Twelfth district ... ... in the next apportionment ... ... the effect thereof on the presidential election in 1892. Much will depend upon the political character of the state legislature at the time, but however the work is done it will doubtless interfere materially with the designs of the ambitious gentlemen who desire to succeed Judge McClellan in congress. The increase in population will doubtless result in eliminating one or more counties from the district, and its population will go along. The democrats can well afford to look carefully after the legislature and not let it get away."

Humors run riot in the blood at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

The Northern Indiana Teachers' association will convene at Warsaw the last week in March.

OUR LITTLE SON.
Four years old, afflicted with a painful skin disease. Six doctors tried to cure him; all failed. Got worse and worse. Completely cured by one set of Cuticura Remedies, costing $1.75.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one half of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.
H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston, Co., Ill.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1888. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.
Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.
EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

CHOKING CATARRH
Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.
The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.
Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

No Rheumatiz About Me.
IN ONE MINUTE

The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The first and only pain killing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, infallible, safe. A marvelous Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists. 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Store room No. 41 East Main street, Miner block. By W. E. & G. E. Miner, Room 5, Aveline House Block. 28-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Good girl for general housekeeping. Family of three. Enquire at 21 West Creighton avenue. 2-tf

WANTED.—People in want of any kind of help or employment. Call at Room 8, Foster Block. Situations now open. m9-1m

WANTED.—Good girl for general housework. must be good washer and ironer, good wages to right person. Apply at 31 Gay street. 1-2t

WANTED.—To purchase a residence, house must be in good condition. Near Calhoun street preferable, will pay cash. Address M., Sentinel office. 26-tf

WANTED—People in want of any kind of help or employment to call at the Employment Agency, 1?? Calhoun street. 6-tf

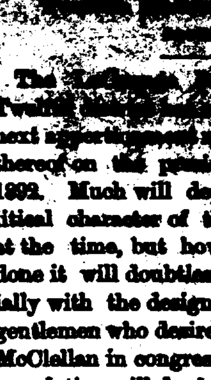
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The two story frame building on Jefferson street, in the rear of the building destroyed by fire a few days ago. I will commence excavating at once and will therefore sell the building cheap. Louis Fox, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets. 28-tf

FOR SALE.—A nice cottage house on West Wayne street, to be moved off of premises. Enquire at Golden & Monahan's. 28-tf

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. ... ... Sold in Fort Wayne by Thieme & Gross, druggists. ...

FRANK B. KENDRICK,
ARCHITECT,
... CALHOUN STREET,
... WAYNE, ...


...of nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.
Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

Paine's
Celery Compound
is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ... users and guaranteed by the ... as a spring medicine which will ... claimed for it. Use it this spring ... quickly it tones you up.
Purifies the Blood.
Full accounts of wonderful cures ... Paine's Celery Compound after other ... and the best physicians had failed ... There's nothing like it ...
$1.00. Six for ... Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES 10 Cents. 10 cents each.

Weak and Nervous Ladies Should use Hoptonic.
For sale at Thieme & Gross' Drug Store, Corner Calhoun and Wayne.

L. O. HULL,
WALLPAPER
And Ceiling Decorations

In every quality from the cheapest to the best. Call and examine goods whether you want to buy or not. We offer you first, courteous treatment; second, the lowest prices; third, the greatest variety. We are recognized leaders in the
ARTISTIC DECORATION OF WALLS AND CEILINGS!
We can show you finer WORK than any firm in the city, and more of it than all others put together. When we complete a handsome piece of decorating, the would-be decorators send up their voices in chorus, "me too," "me too," and then try to copy our work. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," but it takes time even to imitate. Hence, they give you now the style of papering and decorating we did last year. We give you new styles and charge no more than parties who try to learn the art of decorating at your expense, by experimenting on your work.
Lincrusta Walton, Papier Mache, Artists' Materials, Window Curtains, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Paper Hanging.
HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTING.
90 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
☞ TELEPHONE, 285. ☜

Annual Report of General Gravel Road Fund.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 25th, 1889.

To the Honorable, the Board of Turnpike Directors of the County of Allen, State of Indiana:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I present a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Turnpike Fund of Allen County, for the fiscal year ending February 15th, 1889.

STATEMENT.

Cash in treasury Feb. 15th, 1888	$ 2,112 19	
Tax collections reported in May, 1888	2,074 45	
Tax collections reported in November, 1888	1,651 33	
	$ 5,837 97	
Expenditures for fiscal year	2,559 93	
Balance on hand Feb. 15, 1889	$ 3,278 04	

The expenditures, amounting to $2,559.93, were for the following purposes, viz:

HUNTINGTON AND LIBERTY MILLS ROAD NO. 1.

Repairs	$ 626 59	
Gravel	39 70	
Lumber	42 00	
Tile	17 77	
		$ 726 06

PARENT ROAD, NO. 2.

Repairs	$ 333 96	
Gravel	10 00	
Lumber	3 70	
		347 66

HOLMES ROAD, NO. 3.

Repairs	$ 700 15	
Gravel	34 62	
Lumber	5 85	
Tile	3 60	
		744 22

ROMY ROAD, NO. 4.

Repairs	$ 134 00	
Tile	1 54	
		135 54

SIMONS ROAD, NO 5.

Repairs	$ 347 75	
Gravel	58 80	
Lumber	7 35	
		413 90
Directors		115 50
Clerk		65 75
Printing and stationery		11 30
Total		$ 2,559 93

C. J. McLAIN,
Clerk of Board.

Accepted and approved this 25th day of February, 1889.

HENRY HARTMANN,
JOHN H. BRANNAN,
H. F. BULLERMANN.

Board of Turnpike Directors of Allen County, Indiana.



FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY;
CURE Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. ... ... Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Nov. 22eod&w1yr.

New Advertisements.

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. ... HISCOX & CO., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE ... PARKER'S GINGER TONIC ...

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM ...

SEEDS Given Away
A Pk'g Mixed Flower Seeds, 500 kinds, GUIDE, and 10c. Certificate for seeds, your choice, all for 2 stamps (4c). Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa. Send at once, this notice appears but a few times.

CHEST PAINS
COUGHS, COLDS
Chest Pains, Coughs and Colds, Weak Lungs, Backache, Kidney Pains, Rheumatism and all Muscular Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of Potter Drug, and Chemical Co., Boston.
PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap. March28.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
Catarrh, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Croup and Common Colds.
Recommended by Physicians and sold by Druggists throughout the world. Send for Free Sample.
HIMROD MANUF'G CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
191 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

$500 IN Cash
Is offered to the person who shall send in the largest number of yearly subscribers to the
Ladies' Home Journal
between now and July 1st, 1889, at 50 cents per year—HALF PRICE. *After that date, no subscriptions received for less than $1.00 per year.* $400—$300 is offered respectively for next largest clubs. A good cash commission paid for every subscriber secured, if desired, instead of premiums. Hundreds of dollars can be made during the next six months, by men, women or children. We furnish free sample copies, posters, &c. Address
CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH VITALITY!

KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,
EXHAUSTED VITALITY
UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. ... ...

25 SALVATION OIL

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At druggists. 25 cts.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver and disease preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

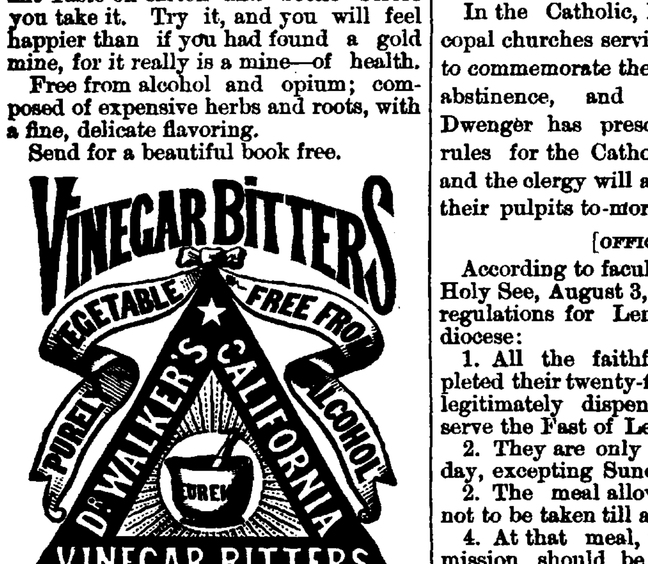
But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.



R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Tutt's Pills
CURE
Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

DIETER'S CROWN



SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

THE FEAST OF FORTY DAYS.

The Springtide Feast is Upon Us—How it is Observed in the Churches—The Catholic Rules of Abstinence.

Wednesday next will introduce the Lenten season, or the springtide fast of forty days before Easter.

The occasion is not observed by all the churches, but like all Christian feasts, even unbelievers bow in reverence to it and no one escapes its wholesome influence.

Roman Catholic theologians maintain that this fast is, in substance, of apostolic origin; but most Protestants consider it to be of ecclesiastical institution. The common opinion is that it was established as a preparation for the great anniversaries of Christ's crucifixion and resurrection, and in remembrance of his fast of forty days in the wilderness. The council of Laodicea (about 363) prescribed entire abstinence from food on Holy Thursday and the exclusive use of "dry food" during all the fast days of Lent. By degrees in the west the use of all kinds of food, except flesh, eggs, cheese, and wine, was allowed, and became general after the 11th century; and thereafter even the use of these was permitted, flesh only excepted.

In the present discipline of the Roman Catholic church, only one meal is allowed, and at this the use of flesh meat is prohibited. Custom allows a slight refection, not exceeding two ounces, in the morning, and a collation not exceeding eight ounces in the evening. This general rule is modified to suit the necessities of climate and occupation. But fish and flesh are never allowed during Lent at the same meal.

In nearly all the Protestant churches of continental Europe, particularly in the Lutheran church, Lent is still a penitential season. The church of England still keeps the Lenten fast on her calendar with appropriate services, as does the Protestant Episcopal church.—The fourth Sunday of Lent is often termed Mid-Lent Sunday or Passion Sunday; it was formerly known as "Carl Sunday," and on that day beans or peas called "carlings" used to be given away or eaten. Lent is preceded in some countries by the dissipation of the carnival.

In the Catholic, Lutheran and Episcopal churches services are weekly held to commemorate the occasion of fast and abstinence, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger has prescribed the following rules for the Catholics of the diocese, and the clergy will announce them from their pulpits to-morrow:

[OFFICIAL.]

According to faculties granted by the Holy See, August 3, 1887, the following regulations for Lent are made for this diocese:

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent.

2. They are only to make one meal a day, excepting Sunday.

2. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.

4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both fish and flesh shall not be used at the same time.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rules as to quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christians is, never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. The quality of food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, eggs, cheese, milk, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables and cold fish.

7. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate and a cracker.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.

9. The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, all who, through weakness, cannot fast without prejudice to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender or advanced age, sixty years, or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Those dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

We recommend that on Good Friday the faithful abstain from the use of milk, butter and eggs.

We earnestly beg those who have made themselves the victims of intemperance, to begin with Lent a sober and pious life, and to show a spirit of true repentance by a pledge of total abstinence.

According to faculties granted January 20, 1888, we allow [illegible] Lent of 1889, the use of fresh meat on all Saturdays throughout the year, that are not fast days.

JOSEPH DWENGER,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

[illegible]

ABOUT [illegible]

[illegible]

Michigan City has eleven firms engaged in handling fish.

The newspapers all over Indiana are howling for gravel roads.

A farmer's institute will be held at Waterloo some time in March.

There is some talk of establishing a wire goods factory at Warsaw.

Francis Murphy will begin temperance work at Logansport shortly.

Peru has $100,000 debt for waterworks and pays eight per cent. interest on it.

E. O. Rose, of Angola, and ex-Judge McBride have formed a law partnership.

James Eddy, of Pierceton, Kosciusko county, has been taken to the insane asylum.

A Columbus weather prophet predicts it "cold and stormy" for March and April.

Not only the scholars but the school marms of the Millersburg schools have the measles.

A prize fight is on the tapis between Dick Keating, of Lafayette, and Monk Wilson, of Peru.

W. L. Wood, formerly of Flint, Mich., is now running a flouring mill at La-Otto, Noble county.

The *Evening Leader* is a new four column daily started at Warsaw. Omar E. Carter is the editor.

Huntington offers $20,000 for the Roanoke classical seminary, and she is likely to secure the institution.

The Goshen celery company on Friday morning last received an order from one firm for 100 dozen bunches.

LaPorte young ladies have started the fashion of leaving their high hats at home when they attend the theatre.

Butler has six saloons, and a correspondent says that one of its drug stores sells more liquor than any of them.

Mrs. Geo. Shoner, of Waterloo, has a cactus which she reports has eighty-nine buds and which is said to be exceedingly beautiful.

A mail train will be put on the Canada and St. Louis railway between Goshen and Battle Creek on Monday next, March 4.

There is a belief at LaPorte that the drill at the gas well passed through a strata of gold bearing quartz at the depth of 2,000 feet.

The Nappanee *News* says that several days last week there were hauled into Coppes Bros.' mill yards over a thousand logs per day.

There have been forty-eight deaths from diphtheria at Wabash within a few weeks, all children between the ages of eighteen months and thirteen years.

Andrew Shanks, an old soldier of the Eighty-eighth Indiana, was found dead in his bed at midnight, at Waterloo, Sunday night, Feb. 17. Cause, heart-disease.

LOST—"I don't know where, I can't tell when, I don't see how—something of great value to me, and for the return of which I shall be truly thankful, viz: a good appetite."

FOUND—"Health and strength, pure blood, an appetite like that of a wolf, regular digestion, all by taking that popular and peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want everybody to try it this season." It is sold by all druggists. One hundred doses one dollar.

William Randolph and wife of Huntington, on Thursday celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The largest bottles are 50c and $1.

The Battle Ground (Tippecanoe county) camp-meeting will begin July 25 and close August 6.

H. B. HYMAN, a travelling man, of Grand Rapids, says: After months of suffering with a very stubborn case of Eczema, or fever sore on my leg, and consulting and taking treatment from a score or more physicians all over the country, Dr. Lemoreux, of Lake View, Mich., told me of Loed's Extract Red Clover. I only used two pounds solid extract and taking four bottles of fluid extract internally, am entirely well. It was the only thing that the soap yielded to and I had tried every and anything that had been recommended to me. Dr. Lemoreux considers it one of the very best remedies as a blood purifier in existence.

The Salvation Army barracks at Waterloo are about to be converted into a saloon.

[illegible]



Use Without Soap.

Tablespoonful of Pearline to Pail of Water

And you have the best and quickest means of washing and cleaning. Directions for easy washing on every package.

Why is Pearline so largely imitated?

Why do these imitators invariably select names ending in —INE? Why are they compelled to peddle their goods from house to house—use deception, falsehood, offer prizes, claim that their powders are as good as Pearline, etc., etc.? This is why: PEARLINE is the best—never fails—never varies—has no equal—and is as harmless as the purest imported castile soap. Sold everywhere. Millions now use it.

138 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York

TAR-OID

NATURE HAS NO · BETTER REMEDY

Than this New Compound of Tar for Wounds, Burns, Sores, Piles, Salt Rheum, Eczema, and Coughs, Croup, Scrofula, Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Bronchitis, and Consumption.



TAR-OID must not be confounded with the cheap remedies which are prepared on the theory that Skin Diseases are caused by impure blood, which is not true. They have their cause in a want of vital action in the skin. TAR-OID restores this action, hence it cures every form of Skin Disease, also sores, burns, etc. It is soothing and wonderfully healing—gratifying results follow in every case. It is harmless and can be used with perfect safety by any one. It is superior to all other remedies. There is positively nothing else like it.

TAR-OID is a sure cure for piles. It never fails. We warrant a cure or refund the money. It gives immediate relief. It is perfectly safe, yet powerful in its action. Send for our "Good Samaritan" free.

CHICAGO'S BEST PHYSICIANS INDORSE IT.

TAR-OID has no equal for Piles and Pruritis. LEILA G. BEDELL, M. D., 181 Dearborn av.

TAR-OID gives me fine results in Rectal and Skin Troubles, Indolent Sores, and Enlarged Glands. F. H. PRATT, M. D., 87 Central Music Hall.

TAR-OID acts like a charm on Piles, Old Sores, etc. J. R. M'CULLOUGH, M. D., 9 S. Halsted st.

TAR-OID has yielded excellent results in Croup, Bronchitis, and Consumption. J. R. BOYNTON, M. D., R. 506, 70 State st.

TAR-OID has a most wonderful action on the skin and has given me fine results in Coughs and Consumption. W. H. BURT, M. D., 112 Dearborn st.

TAR-OID gives me perfect satisfaction in Cervical Troubles, Swellings, and Piles. M. M. THOMPSON, 403 Oakley av.

TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by Dreier Bros., Corner of Columbia and Calhoun.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1889.

No Advance on Sugar, Coffee or Teas.

Just Received a Shipment of Twenty Hogsheads of Choice New Orleans Sugar 5 1-2 Cents a Pound.

Great Reduction in New Turkish Prunes, Foreign and Domestic Dried Fruits.

Green Tea, Black Tea, Japan Tea, Young Hyson Tea.

Good, 20c. per pound; choice, 30c.; best, 50c. per pound. Imperial Tea, good, 30c.; best, 50c. per pound. Gunpowder Tea, 30c.; best, 50c. Oolong or Black Tea, 20c., 30c.; best, 50c. Japan Tea, 20c., 30c.; best, 50c. The above prices are the lowest on record and the best teas are of the highest quality. No better anywhere. The other grades are good, sweet, drawing tea and will please the most fastidious tea drinkers. Just give them a trial and satisfy yourself.

Coffee—Rio, Java and Roasted Coffee.

Best Rio Coffee, 20c.; Best Roasted Rio, 22c.; Jersey coffee, 25c.; Dannermillers, 24c; Leverings, 24c.; Anchor, 24c.; Victor, 24c.; Best Old Government Java, 27c.; Roasted Java, 32c.

Sugars—White, Brown and New Orleans.

Choice yellow New Orleans sugar, 5½c; choice yellow extra C sugar, 6½c.; standard white coffee A sugar, 7c.; granulated, 7½c.; cut loaf and powdered, 8c.

Foreign Fruits for Cakes.

New Valencia Raisins, 8c.; Loose Muscatel Raisins, 12c.; Seedless Sultana Raisins, 10c.; Finest Malaga Layer Raisins, 15c.; Zantee Currants, 8c.; Leghorn Citrons, 25c.; Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c.; Layer Figs, 12½c.; Good Figs, 8c.; Golden Layer Dates, 8c.; Shelled Almonds, 30c. per pound.

Domestic Dried Fruits.

Dried Raspberries, 28c.; Pitted Cheries, 25c.; Dried Blackberries, 10c.; California Pared Peaches, 20c.; California Apricots, 20c.; California Pitted Plums, 15c.; California Necterines, 20c.; California Silver Prunes, 15.; California Evaporated Peaches, 20c.; New Turkish Prunes, 5c.; Dried Peaches, 8c.; Dried Apples, 5c.; Evaporated Apples, 9c.; German Pears, 10c.; Prunells, 16c.

CANDIES AND NUTS.

Pure stick candy, 12c.; Pure mixed candy, 12c.; Fancy candy, 20c.; Brasil nuts, 10c. quart; Almond nuts, 15c; Mixed nuts, 12½c.; Walnuts and Filberts, 12½c. quart.

Syrups—Maple and Sugar Syrups.

Pure Maple syrup, 80c.; golden drips, 40c.; Sorghum, 40c.; New Orleans molasses, 35c.; best, 50c. a gallon; The sorghum is splendid and 10c. lower than we ever sold it before.

Fish of all Kinds.

No. 1 White fish, half barrels, $7.00, kits, $1.00; Family White fish, quarter barrels, $1.60, kits, 50c.; Pickerel, quarter barrels, $1.60, kits, 55c.; Extra Mess Mackerel kits, $1.50; Fine Labrador Herring, $4.50 per barrel; New Holland Herring, $1.00 a keg; Georgia Bank Codfish, 5c. per pound; Dried Herring, 25c. a box.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes.

Old 76, $2.50 per gallon; two years old, $1.75; one year old, $1.40 per gallon; new whisky, $1 and $1.25 per gallon; Port and Sherry, $1.25 a gallon; California wine, $1.25 per gallon; wines in bottles, 35c. and 40c.

Oils—Machine Oil, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Castor and Headlight Oil.

Fish oil, 70c. per gallon; Neatsfoot oil, 80c. per gallon; Lard oil, 70c. per gallon; Machine oil, dark, 20c. per gallon; Golden, [illegible] per gallon; [illegible] per gallon; Headlight oil, [illegible] per gallon.

[illegible]



SANTA CLAUS SOAP is the best on EARTH for FIVE CENTS a cake. All good housekeepers use it. All good grocers sell it, and N. K. FAIRBANK & Co. CHICAGO, make it

Lots of **SOAP** but room for **JAXON** because it beats them all.

It is QUICK, EASY, CHEAP. It's worth trying.

DON'T FAIL TO USE JAXON. 5 CENTS 5 CENTS 5 CENTS 5 CENTS. ANTI-WASHBOARD SOAP

SAVES MONEY, TIME, LABOR, STRENGTH, CLOTHES.

5 Cents is all it COSTS. That's not much if it's bad, and mighty cheap if it does what is claimed for it.

M. L. ALBRECHT,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
CARRIAGES
—AND—
BUGGIES.
—CORNER OF—
MAIN AND BARR STS.

J. M. MODERWELL,
—DEALER IN—
Hard and Soft Coal!
Wood and Kindling,
Wells Street Bridge.
PROMPT DELIVERY,
Telephone 54.
Nov. 1-4mo.

Fresh Oysters,
Fish, Poultry
And all kinds of Game in Season at
NISWONDER & FOX,
17½ West Berry Street. feb6-3mo.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect November 18, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York *5:30 a. m., †1:25 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *2:00 p. m. Crestline accommodation, †7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *5:15 a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:45 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at 6:20 a. m. For Plymouth, †4:00 p. m.

*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
[Fort Wayne Division.]

FROM NORTH		GOING NORTH
10 30 a m—Ar	—Cincinnati Ex	—Lv
	Detroit Ex	" 4 40 p m
3 40 p m	" —Detroit Ex	" 11 30 a m
5 30 p m	" —Way Freight	" 6 40 a m

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R.

GOING EAST		GOING WEST
Lv 2 00 p m	Express	Lv 2 00 p m
Lv 6 10 a m	Accommodation	Lv 6 45 a m

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

[Fort Wayne Time Table.]

Going South.		Arrives
5 30 a m	—Ft Wayne accommodation—	9 30 a m
10 45 a m	—Cin & Lo'v'le mail and ex—	4 05 pm
5 30 p m	—Indianapolis express—	10 00 p m

WABASH RAILWAY.
NOVEMBER 11, 1888.

GOING WEST.	Depart
Pacific Express, daily	5 00 a. m.
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 45 p. m.
Vestibule Limited and Mail	8 17 p. m.
Lafayette accom	3 30 p. m.

GOING EAST.	Depart
Vestibule Limited daily	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday	1 25
Limited Express, daily	6
Lafayette accom arrives 11 a m.	

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m	10 [illegible] a m
1 45 p m	6 [illegible] p m
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 [illegible] a m	1 [illegible] p m
1 10 p m	6 [illegible] p m
7 00 p m	[illegible] a m

Through Buffalo Palace sleeping cars and new [illegible] on the Pacific and Limited express. [illegible] New York and Boston sleeping car on Vestibule Limited [illegible]. Kansas City sleeper and Cannon Ball has now [illegible].

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MARY A. WHERY, M. D., office and residence No. 26 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies.

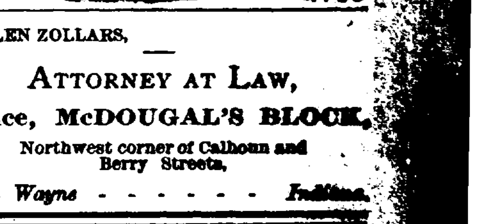
DR. JAMES M. DINNEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, 76 Calhoun street.
Residence 69 West Wayne st.

DR. T. J. DILL[illegible]
NO. 40 WEST BERRY STREET.
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND [illegible]
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 4 [illegible]

ANDREW J. BOSWELL, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
Continues in the
General Practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Office over Loesch's Pharmacy. Residence, 199 East Lewis st. Telephone 232.

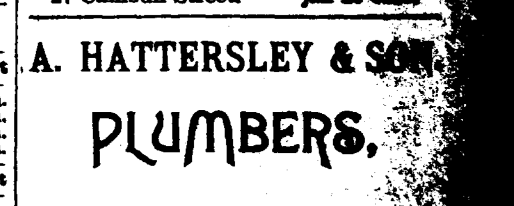
THOS. H. M'CORMICK, M. D.
CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES
ROOMS 8 AND 9,
Office, Pixley and Long Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Office hours: 1 to 9 p. m. july[illegible]

H. C. SITES, DENTIST, NILL'S BLOCK, 82 Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
I still occupy same rooms I occupied 14 years ago.



J. S. McCURDY,
D·E·N·T·I·S·T
OFFICE—Room 15, over First National Bank. tues[illegible]

E. F. SITES, DENTIST,
No. 74 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.



ALLEN ZOLLARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, McDOUGAL'S BLOCK,
Northwest corner of Calhoun and Berry Streets,
Fort Wayne - - - - - - Indiana.

The Oldest Firm and Most Reliable in the City,
Wing & Mahurin,
ARCHITECTS
27 Calhoun Street. jan 29-[illegible]

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,
PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
48 East Main St.,
FORT WAYNE, ...

JAMES MADD[illegible]
PLUMBE[illegible]
Steam and [illegible]

... in Dress, and How ... the Ever Changeable ... of Dressing Becom... ...ly.

[... CORRESPONDENCE.]

MERELY as a preliminary, let me show a genuine Directoire gown, as worn on the stage and occasionally seen at a costume ball. This Josephine style of dress, of course, should be affected by the dreamy slender woman. But, ah! how a certain ...mple women are going to ... it! If you are really too ..., and yet ache to put it on, ... belt is firm and high un... arms. Pile up your hair aloft, ... the breadth of you, and ... your head turned just as the ... the cut has it. This last di... most important. The Direc... gown proper, the bolster-case ..., is beautiful only as it displays ...lutely the perfection of a form. ... a style is not sanctioned by the ...ent age, of course, therefore the ...ctoire gown cannot fulfill its ...al mission. While the women ... Recamier's time could assume the ...plicity of the gown, the better to ...loit themselves, in these more cir...mspect days only the slender, wil...y women should attempt the Jo...hine dress.

But see in the second picture how ...re is something peculiarly piquant ...out a Directoire style, modified and ...apted to modest ball use. Just the ...ttiest part of the throat is left ...posed; or rather—for what is pret... than shapely shoulders—just that ...t of the throat and neck most likely ... pretty is left bare. The spread... points of the collar suggests ...dth in the right place, and, there...e, emphasizes the trim slenderness ... the waist. The double bodice coat ... a vest allows for skillful rounding ... the figure, if Elise rounds it instead ...ture. The illustration takes every ...sible advantage of Directoire pos...ilities in this way. It will be ob...ved that the vest opens back into ...rs that lie against the lapels of ... coat proper. The fall of lace in ... carries out the idea of lace fill..., though of course we are glad it is



THE DIRECTOIRE REVIVAL.

abbreviated to show the full white neck. The ugliest arm need not betray itself in those sleeves, which in themselves are delightfully piquant. I saw the dress in cream satin, the coat lined with a color which contrasted with the plain cream and harmonized with the brilliant striping of the vest. The lace used was very rich and fine. One advantage which this dress presents is that if your season should not see you settled, why! you can fill up the throat of the bodice, set the cuffs down to the wrists, supply sleeves and wear the waist for the swell afternoon, get up next summer with a cream wool skirt, paneled with cream satin. I cannot advise you to try to get your face up like this girl's, for I don't think you could do it without resorting palpably to an eyebrow pencil.

Just a word in favor of bangs, although they are all out of fashion. When the hair is in contrast to the color of the eyes and the eyebrows a ... cut just above the brows does ...phasize the brilliancy and character ... the eyes. Just now when everyone ... showing her forehead you may really ... to yourself with advantage this ... It is a wise girl who seizes upon ...vailing fashion when it becomes ..., but it is a still wiser one who ... advantage of the becomingness ... fashion left behind. She looks



...SANT MODIFICATION.

...is different from the oth... great point. ...ear back before you try ... It is a very clever ... dislike to get in ...

... flowers. Use the ... silk, and catch the suggestion of dull red in the velvet. Your skin must be dead white, your lips ..., your eyes deep gray or pansy, and your hair the heavy red I spoke of. I think all that, combined with a passion flower dress, ought to settle you. It is a pity not to make use of natural combinations of colors. Take my advice: When you wish to get fine and striking effects in color—"French effects" they are called—look up tulips and pansies and the roses that deepen toward the center; or, for still greater variety, take a look at the birds and copy their arrangement of colors as cleverly as you may be able to.

I should also wear green undressed kid slippers, with a wild rose on each, and wear pink stockings, with green embroidered thickly on them. In my



AN ANTE-LENTEN COSTUME.

ears I would have pink enamel roses, in my hair a rose or two, and I should not care in the least how close Lent might be, nor how well the other girls looked. — *Daisy Dart, in Chicago Ledger.*

Fashion's Frivolities.

VEILS of jetted net should be worn with jet millinery.

ERMINE is again seen on ball dresses, opera cloaks, and tea gowns.

NEARLY all full-dress toilets, except for debutantes, are demi-trained.

STRINGLESS bonnets should always be accompanied by a filmy mask veil.

METAL braiding is seen on some of the stylish outer garments for spring wear.

THE tendency in the newest embroideries seems to be toward more delicate designs.

REDINGOTES are more than ever in the fashion, and the Directoire is still the favorite model.

ENGLISH bridal dresses of white cloth or white velvet are invariably trimmed with fur.

DEMI-TRAINED toilets are now worn at five o'clock teas, informal dinners and for the carriage.

A PRETTY finish for the neck and sleeves are the Empire frills of lace, which are very becoming.

LOVELY fans of Point de Venise are combined with painted gauzes in flower and figure design.

CORDUROY is still a popular fabric, and as it suits the single skirt mode it will continue to be worn.

MAHOGANY and rosewood are two lovely shades of dark red which combine charmingly with white or plaids or stripes.

THE narrow sash ribbon passed twice about the waist is a most youthful addition to a simple gown for a young girl, of whatever material it may be.

SOME beautiful pattern dresses are shown in the spring models. They are made in true Empire style, with coat and plain petticoat and a long waistcoat showing at the opening made by the wide revers.

A STATUESQUE tea gown has long angel sleeves reaching nearly if not quite to the foot ef the dress. Lace sleeves or those of silk muslin are worn with them, and these fit the arm quite closely or at least follow its lines.

EMPIRE green is a shade much in vogue. In spring models particularly will it form one of the chief colors in washable fabrics. When it is combined with white in smooth stuffs it is prettily trimmed with silver braid or passementerie.

THE Cleopatra girdle sash is, since Mrs. Potter's introduction of it, adopted in the finish of graceful tea gowns. It is of soft silk and starts from the under-arm seam just where the sleeve is set and ties fast below the bosom, being held in place by jeweled pins thrust into the knots.

A Carpet of Diamonds and Pearls.

Mr. W. S. Caine writes from India of his visit to the Maharajah of Baroda. "We were," he says, "taken to the old palace, in the heart of the city, to see the treasure room. Two huge cheetahs, carefully muzzled, were on the palace steps, used for hunting bucks. The regalia of Baroda is valued at 3,000,000 pounds sterling. We were first shown the jewels worn by the Maharajah on state occasions. These consist of a gorgeous collar of 500 diamonds, some of them as big as walnuts, arranged in five rows, surrounded by a top and button row of emeralds the same size; the pendant is a famous diamond called 'The Star of the Deacon.' An aigrette to match is worn in the turban; then followed strings of pearls of perfect roundness. Wondrous rings, necklaces, clusters of sapphires and rubies as big as grapes; and, greatest marvel of all, a carpet, about ten feet by six, made entirely of strings of pure and colored pearls, with the great central and corner circles of diamonds. This carpet took three years to make, and cost £200,000. This was one of Khande Rao's mad freaks, and was intended to be sent to Mecca to please a Mohammedan lady who had fascinated him, but the scandal of such a thing being done by a Hindoo Prince was too serious, and it never left Baroda. We were also taken to see two guns, weighing 280 pounds each, of solid gold, with two companions of silver, the ammunition wagons, bullock harness and ramrods being all silver. These were made ...

... by W. ... Ainsworth, a traveler in Persia, though other travelers lead us to suspect that the natives sometimes dine more prosaically?

For the use of the future traveler, we should say that the best overture to a wayside repast is a watermelon, not cut in slices, as is done by some neophytes, but eaten like an egg, one end being cut off, and the contents eaten with a wooden spoon—that of the pear-tree is the best—the roseate fluid trickling all the time to the bottom, and affording a fragrant beverage, when the first proceeding is over.

For a second course, a cold fowl, with slices of snake cucumber, can be recommended. For side-dishes, the most refreshing are sour milk with chopped sage or rose-leaves, also eaten with a pear-wood spoon, or cucumber smothered in sour cream. In Farsistan ice can be frequently obtained to add to these cooling preparations, which may also be flavored with rose-water.

For dessert, the most easily procured dainties are prepared cream, or *kaimak*, with sugar, fresh almonds, iced rose-water sweetened with honey, or rendered more fragrant with the aroma of mountain thyme and absinthe or wormwood.

Many little additions to make up the 'poetry of the repast," may be occasionally obtained, as a bunch of delicious grapes, suspended for an hour under the moistened frond of a date-tree, figs served up in cream, dates lightly fried in olive oil, or apricot paste dissolved in fresh milk.

The Mince-Pie.

Mince pies are very useful, and they do a good many nice little things. They do better than physic for a good many diseases that are otherwise quite fatal. If you get palpitation of the heart don't let it palp, but give it a dose of mince pies, and it is astonishing how quick it will settle down to business and go to work. It has to, to keep the machine going. If you are troubled with cats singing solos in the back yard all you have to do is to tie a mince pie to a pole and stand it up in the back yard and the racket is ended. It makes a cat's voice tremble to look at one. Cats never can bear to look at their dead friends. If dogs hold mass meetings in front of your house, and disturb the restive quiet of your slumbers, all you have to do is to put out a mince pie, and they will scatter like the wind. They instantly recognize some old neighbor who was a little too much for them when in the flesh. O, there are some worse things in the world than mince pies—lots worse.

Mince pies are a great thing to afford a man recreation. When I get tired of the monotony of life and want to have a tussle with the Indians, or ride a wild, unbridled horse over a precpice, as I often do, I eat mince pies and go to sleep, and it is perfectly astonishing how quickly the Indians will begin to sneak around after my scalp, and how suddenly the wild horses will begin to prance around in the neighborhood. In this way I can play Mazeppa and ride an untamed horse bare-backed, or personate Buffalo Bill and try to scalp Indians, though I generally get scalped myself. Notwithstanding all these good things, however, I advise my nearest friends to be careful how they tackle a good, healthy mince pie.—*Hannibal (Mo.) Courier.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Cradle Always Rocking.

The wife of John E. Meeks, of Louisville, presented him with a bouncing pair of twin babies. They have now twenty living children, eighteen girls and two boys. Mr. Meeks is only 49 years old and his wife 44. A peculiarity of Mr. Meeks' household is that two cradles have been going since the first two years of his marriage, and he has never had but one doctor's bill. All the children are living.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The natural color of iron is gray, and a little care will keep iron vessels this color. If they are black, it is because they are dirty. It is a good plan, occasionally, if you must use iron ware instead of lighter vessels, to plunge such articles as baking pans, spiders, griddles, etc., in water, with one tablespoonful of soda to each gallon of water, cover close, and cook them for two hours. Then remove one at a time and wash each piece before it dries. You will be amazed at the changed condition of your wares the first time you do it, unless you are one among ten thousand of our housekeepers.—*New York Mail.*

CUSTOMER—What an incessant talker that sandy-haired clerk of yours is! Merchant—Yes, but he's always ready to shut up at night.—*Time.*

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to prepare for spring, and your own system is of first importance. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked, or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms and shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling, so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility, and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It has also cured me of sick headache." MRS. F. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

... behalf of which ... of the ... constitutions ... sapped by weakness and infirmity ... benefited by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

Unhealthy School Rooms.

Those of us who remember that every disease of our childhood days was caught by attending school, and those whose children are now subject to similar catching business will rejoice at the discussion between the American Medical Association of a paper on "The School Room as a Factor in the Production of Diseases," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* The author of the paper states that in Switzerland school-houses are built on the top of small hills, but in America they are often dumped in spots good for nothing else. School-houses, he insists, should invariably be built in parks. This is right, both as to cities and country. Surely we can afford ground enough and money enough to secure the lives, health, comfort, and beautiful development of our children. In every part of the country wealthy citizens should at once take this matter in hand. Bear in mind that our schools breed "cholera, consumption, eye affections, etc."

A WRITER says that the ancient Romans had no word for "yes." But we would be willing to wager a fossilized cooky that when Claudius somebody asked Appius somebody else if he would like to meander down the Appian Way to a certain apothecary's shop with a back room attachment there was some available expression in the language equivalent to "Don't care 'f I do."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying ever known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

THE devil is a cobbler who is always pegging away at souls.—*Whitehall Times.*

The Handsomest Lady in Town

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and $1.

THE Boston boy's stomach is always in apple-pie order.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Wonderful Flesh Producer.

This is the title given to *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* by many thousands who have taken it. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food. *Use it, and try your weight.* Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable. Sold by all Druggists.

DISTANCE lends enchantment. Who would like to borrow?

For Coughs and Throat Disorders

use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

NO SENSIBLE man will admire a woman's waste.

Consumption Surely Cured.

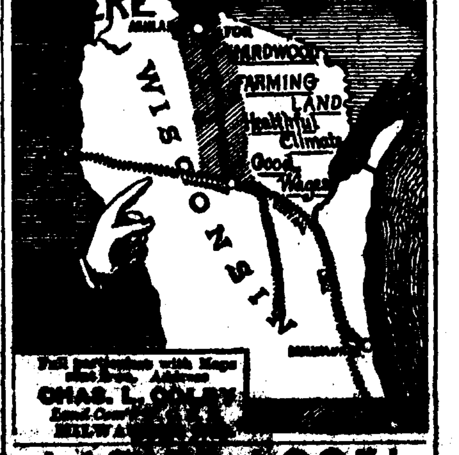
To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

MAGEE'S EMULSION is palatable and readily assimilated, and in my opinion the best combination of cod liver oil I have ever prescribed.—Louis W. Read, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, Norristown.

ASTHMA.
Popham's Asthma Specific.
Relief in TEN MINUTES.
WM. GLEGHORN, Gardner, Ill., writes: "I have not had to sit up an hour for three years. I hope the man that invented the SPECIFIC may have everlasting life and God's blessing while he lives." Sold by all druggists. $1 per box by mail, postpaid.
TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.
Address, enclosing stamp,
T. POPHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHOICE TEXAS LANDS
Rare Chance for Settlers.
The Railroad System of Texas having developed so as to bring within easy access of good interior and seaboard markets the lands granted to the
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY. CO.
It has been determined to offer to settlers the
Renowned Agricult'l Lands
Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., beginning with Wilbarger County, comprising
200,000 ACRES
In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.
Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate,* favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."
Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.
TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.
For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to
J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,
(who is prepared to show to purchasers); or to
C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex.


Full particulars with Maps ... Address
CHAS. L. COLBY,
Land Com...
MILWAUKEE, ...
LA... LOOK!

... IS CURED BY ...
St. Jacobs Oil
BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA
FOR DYSPEPSIA
And All Stomach Troubles, such as: Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and Disagreeable Taste after eating, Nervousness and Low Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

S S S — FOR THE BLOOD.
The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by taking S. S. S.
PENDLETON, YEARY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.
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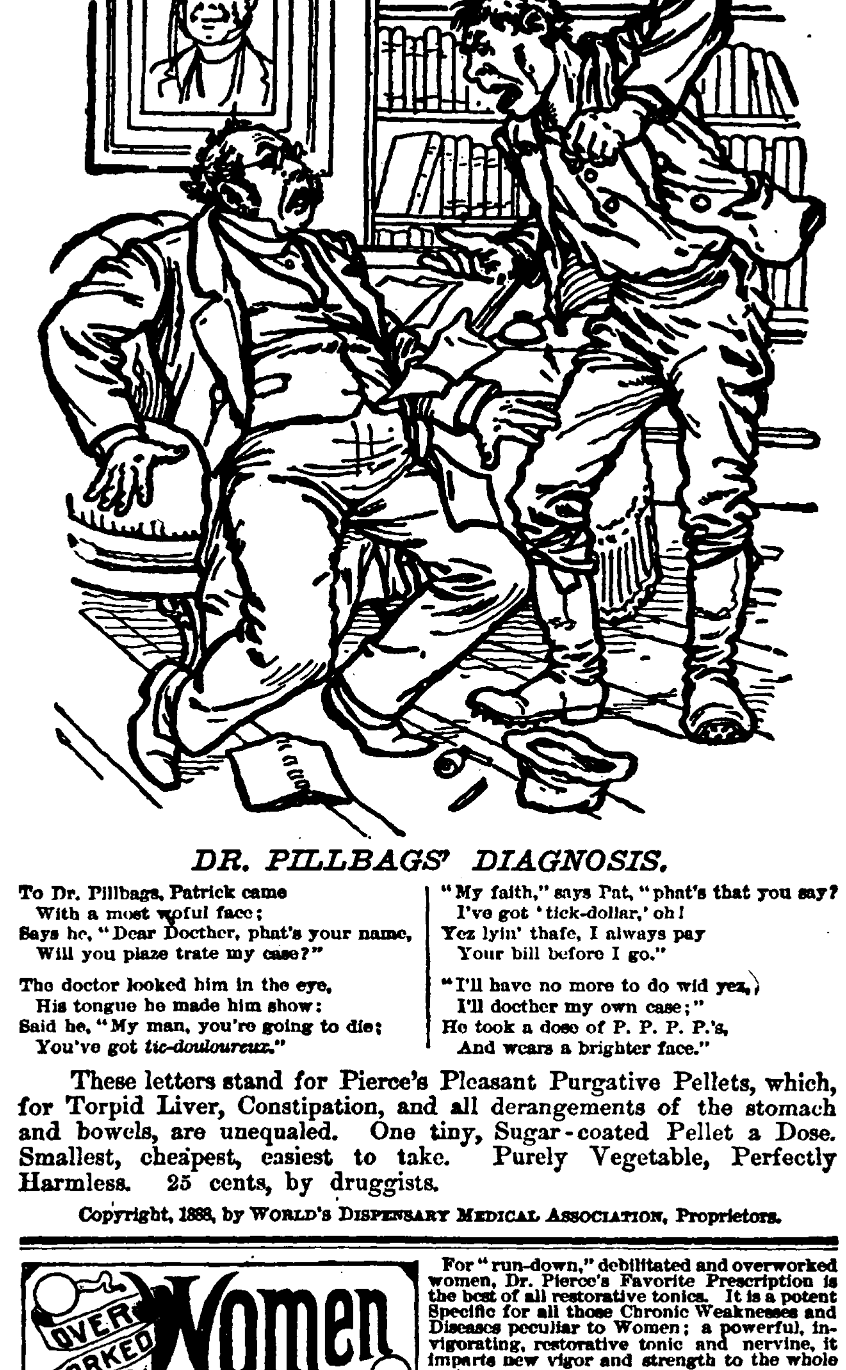
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To Dr. Pillbags, Patrick came
With a most woful face;
Says he, "Dear Docther, phat's your name,
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The doctor looked him in the eye,
His tongue he made him show:
Said he, "My man, you're going to die;
You've got *tic-douloureux.*"

"My faith," says Pat, "phat's that you say?
I've got 'tick-dollar,' oh!
Yez lyin' thafe, I always pay
Your bill before I go."

"I'll have no more to do wid yez,
I'll docther my own case;"
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And wears a brighter face."

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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We offer GOOD PAY to WOMEN for special work up to JULY next. Besides good pay for work performed, $500 will be given as an EXTRA present to the agent doing the best work; $400 to the second, and so on. Men, boys and girls can make hundreds of dollars between now and July 1889. This is a SPECIAL chance, and holds good only until July. Address
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IN THE VINEYARD.

"Love and Good Works" Are the Fountain and Flowing Stream.

REFUSING TO SING A LIE.

Discipline of Hinderance—Obstacles Are Vexatious and Exhausting, but Play a Great Part in Our Lives.

Fountain of Good Works.

Verily, good works constitute a refreshing stream in this world, wherever they are found flowing. It is a pity that they are too often like Oriental torrents, "waters that fail" in the time of greatest need. When we meet the stream actually flowing, and refreshing the land, we trace it upward in order to discover the fountain whence it springs. Threading our way upward, guided by the river, we have found at length the placid lake from which the river runs. Behind all genuine good works, and above them, love will, sooner or later, certainly be found. It is never good works alone; uniformly, in fact, and necessarily in the nature of things, we find the two constituents existing as a complex whole—"love and good works," the fountain and the flowing stream.—*Arnot.*

Refusing to Sing a Lie.

Mr. W. A. Campbell observes: "One of my dearest friends was brought to Christ while singing the hymn beginning, 'Just as I am, without one plea.' He had sung the first two verses right through, but when he came to the end of the the third verse, 'Because Thy promise I believe, O Lamb of God, I come,' he stopped short. 'No,' he said, 'I cannot sing that. It is not true. I will not sing a lie. I have not believed His promise.' The singing went on, 'Just as I am, Thy love unknown, has broken every barrier down.' In a moment the great love of God came before his eyes. He felt his heart fill with love and gratitude to Him who had given His Son for poor sinners; and there and then he joined in, and sung with truth from his heart, 'Now to be Thine, yea Thine alone, O Lamb of God, I come.' We make our hymns prayers; we can accept Christ in singing a metrical hymn just as truly as by getting down upon our knees."

The Discipline of Hinderance.

There is an instinctive feeling in the heart of every man that he has a right to a clean opportunity to do his work in the world and bring out in full measure whatever force is in him. It is this instinct that resents the obstruction of obstacles as something foreign to life, as accidents which break up the general order of things, as useless interferences which weaken efforts, delay achievement, and exhaust strength. Every man craves a free field for his work and a clean opportunity for his talent. If these are granted, he is confident of the success which would crown his efforts; if these are secured, he is certain of the useful and victorious life he will lead.

Every energy and every gift contains within it an impulse for action. The man who discovers in himself the ability to write feels that the opportunity to write ought to be given to him; the man who develops the gift of oratory craves the opportunity of the platform, and feels wronged if he does not secure it; the man who is conscious of great executive force demands an ample field in which to exercise it, and feels defrauded if he does not secure it. Behind every gift there is an energy sufficient to send it with the impulsion that powder gives to the ball.

If success in life lay entirely in the working out of one's gifts symmetrically, and in doing one's work with the completeness and finish of a fine piece of mechanism, obstacles and limitations would be interferences with the normal order of things, obstructions thrown in the way of the runner which ought not to be there. But real success is not a matter of complete and symmetrical achievements; it is the outcome of a man's life when the moral force within him is measured against the difficulties he has to overcome. The obstacles, which seem so unnecessary, the constantly recurring, vexatious, and often meaningless interruptions, serve a high moral purpose in our lives. There is no business, profession, or art which is not beset by them.

One of the most interesting and suggestive chapters which Mr. Hamerton has ever written emphasizes the moral qualities which the technical difficulties in painting bring out in the artist. [illegible] of being able without flaw, interruption, or break in the effort to put [illegible] the perfect representation of [illegible] picture in his own soul, the [illegible] to overcome all manner [illegible] difficulties in the [illegible] work of putting his [illegible] form. But in sur- [illegible]

swift and unencumbered feet to the goal at the end?—*Christian Union.*

PIONEERS IN ILLINOIS.

It seems strange to recall that, within the present century, the great West, including the region where Chicago now stands, had its intrepid explorers, whose journeys were as dangerous as those of Livingstone and of Stanley. The Historical Society of Chicago has lately published an account of the adventures of two English pioneers in Illinois, Morris Birbeck and George Fowler. In 1816, when these two Englishmen set out for the new world, a great part of Illinois was a savage wilderness. In 1812, the Indians had murdered the garrison of Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, where Chicago now stands, and nearly all the settlers in the vicinity.

The story which George Flower left behind him of his journey into the great West is as interesting as a narrative of African exploration. On the way he had to ford a deep river, the directions for getting across which illustrate the difficulties of travel in a country where there are plenty of rivers, but no ferries nor bridges:

"Wade straight in," he was told, "four times the length of your horse; then turn sharp to your right; go on two lengths of the horse; then bend a little to the left, and then push on to the other shore, slanting off with the current as you go!"

Even with such explicit directions as these, one had to have a pretty good memory to escape drowning. Fowler said that the fording adventures which he had on his trip impressed themselves so vividly on his senses that he continued to ford rivers in his dreams as long as he lived, which was more than fifty years afterward.

Both Flower and Birkbeck were men of property. Birbeck, who was a widower, brought with him his two daughters, their companion, Miss Andrews, and a few servants. Flower was a bachelor; but on the way they encountered a minister at a settlement, and Flower and Miss Andrews were married. It was a strange romance, since Birkbeck was also a suitor for Miss Andrew's hand; but the young woman having decided in favor of Flower, Birkbeck gave her hand at the wedding to him, taking the place of parent to the woman whom he could not make his wife.

Flower "pitched his camp" permanently, and with much sagacity, at a fertile and beautiful spot in southeastern Illinois, which he named Albion, in honor of his native country. He established an English colony at this point; and Albion became the county seat of Edwards County, and a place of local importance. Flower built an elegant house at his new home, and used his wealth to develop and improve agriculture in his adopted land.

He did more than this; when, in 1823, it was sought to make Illinois a slave State, he resisted the proposition with all his influence, which was very considerable in the new commonwealth, and was instrumental in securing the defeat of the scheme. He could not have done a greater service to his State or his country.

Flower lived until the year 1862. In the meantime he had lost his large fortune, but he remained highly esteemed to the last, and died in the State which he had helped to found.

A LAWYER'S HONEST OPINION.

John H. Morrison practiced law many years ago at Findlay and all through that section of Ohio. He had some striking peculiarities that were in the habit of cropping out in court. He was once trying a case before Judge Patrick Henry Goode and a jury, and opened his side of the case as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: By the perjury of witnesses, the ignorance of the jury, and the connivance of the court, I expect to lose this case."

"What is that you say, Mr. Morrison?"

"That is all I have to say on that point, and the court will feel happier if I do not repeat what I have already said. From the looks of the jury I infer that they would rather not have heard it once."

Morrison, by the way, must have been a relative of the Hocking Justice who replevined the woman, for on one occasion he got out a writ of replevin for a child whose ownership was disputed between the parents, who had separated. But the appraisers could not fix a valuation on the child. One set of appraisers after another was called, but none of them could decide what the child was worth. Finally the officer in charge of the writ returned it in disgust.

"There," exclaimed Morrison, "there goes my case. I could replevin Satan himself out of the infernal regions if I could only get somebody to put a valuation on him."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BLUE MONDAY.

Deacon Goodsoul — Blue Monday again! I feel as if I could hardly drag myself down to work.

Deacon Highmind—Same way with me. Every Monday I'm all used up, and I don't know why. How were the congregation yesterday?

"Large in the morning, fair in the afternoon, and quite good in the evening. The Sunday-school was well attended, too, and the Bible-class was full, while the young men's circle [illegible] several members. I did not see [illegible]

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS THAT MEN ARE ALWAYS ASKING.

Why Do Useful Human Beings Die Young?—Why Do So Many Good People Have So Much Trouble?—Why Is There Sin in the World?—Other Problems.

The audience that crowded the immense auditorium of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the adjoining lecture room and parlors on Sunday last united in singing:

Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if thou be near.

Dr. Talmage preached on the subject: "Dark Sayings on a Harp." Text—xlix Psalm of David, verse 4: "I will open my dark sayings on a harp."

The world is full of the inexplicable, the impassable, the unfathomable, the insurmountable. We cannot go three steps in any direction without coming up against a hard wall of mystery, riddles, paradoxes, profundities, labyrinths, problems that we cannot solve, hieroglyphics that we cannot decipher, anagrams we cannot spell out, sphinxes that will not speak. For that reason, David in my text proposes to take up some of these somber and dark things and try to set them to sweet music: "I will open my dark sayings on a harp."

So I look off upon society and find people in unhappy conjuncture of circumstances and they do not know what it means and they have a right to ask, why is this? and why is that? and I think I will be doing a good work by trying to explain some of these strange things and make you more content with your lot, and I shall only be answering questions that have often been asked me, or that we have all asked ourselves, while I try to set these mysteries to music and open my dark sayings on a harp.

Interrogation the first: Why does God take out of this world those who are useful and whom we cannot spare and leave alive and in good health so many who are only a nuisance or a positive injury to the world? I thought I would begin with the very toughest of all the seeming inscrutables. Many of the most useful men and women die at 30 or 40 years of age, while you often find useless people alive at 60 and 70 and 80. John Careless wrote to Bradford, who was soon to be put to death, saying: "Why doth God suffer me and such other caterpillars to live that can do nothing but consume the alms of the church, and take away so many worthy workmen in the Lord's vineyard?" Similar questions are often asked. Here are two men. The one is a noble character and a Christian man; he chooses for a lifetime companion one who has been tenderly reared and she is worthy of him and he is worthy of her; as merchant, or farmer, or professional man, or mechanic, or artist, he toils to educate and rear his children; he is succeeding, but he has not yet established for his family a full competency; he seems absolutely indispensable to that household, but one day before he has paid off the mortgage on his house he is coming home through a strong north-east wind and a chill strikes through him and four days of pneumonia end his earthly career and the wife and children go into a struggle for shelter and food. His next door neighbor is a man who, though strong and well, lets his wife support him; he is round at the grocery store or some general loafing place in the evenings while his wife sews; his boys are imitating his example and lounge and swagger and swear; all the use that man is in that house is to rave because the coffee is cold when he comes to a late breakfast, or to say cutting things about his wife's looks when he furnishes nothing for her wardrobe. The best thing that could happen to that family would be that man's funeral; but he declines to die; he lives on and on and on. So we have all noticed that many of the useful are early cut off while the parasites of society have great vital tenacity.

I take up this dark saying on my harp and give three or four thrums on the string in the way of surmising and hopeful guess. Perhaps the useful man was taken out of the world, because he and his family were so constructed that they could not have endured some great prosperity that might have been just ahead and they altogether might have gone down in the vortex of worldliness which every year swallows up ten thousand households. And so he went while he was humble and consecrated, and they were by the severities of life kept close to Christ and fitted for usefulness here and high seats in Heaven; and when they meet at last before the throne, they will acknowledge that though the furnace was hot, it purified them, and prepared them for an eternal career of glory and reward for which no other kind of life could have fitted them. On the other hand, the useless man lived on to fifty, or sixty, or seventy years, because all the ease he ever can have he must have in this world, and you ought not, therefore, begrudge him his earthly longevity. In all the ages there has not a single loafer ever entered Heaven. There is no place for him there to hang around. Not in the temples, for they are full of the most vigorous, alert, and rapturous worship. Not on the river bank, for that is the place where the conquerors recline. Not in the gates, because there are multitudes entering, and we are told that at each of the twelve gates there is an angel, and that celestial guard would not allow the place to be blocked up with idlers. If the good and useful go early, rejoice for them that they have so soon got through with human life, which at best is a struggle. And if the useless and the bad stay, rejoice that they may be out in the world's fresh air a good many years before their final incarceration.

Interrogation the second: Why do so many good people have so much trouble; sickness, bankruptcy, persecution, the three black vultures sometimes putting their fierce beaks into one set of jangled nerves? I think now of a good friend I once had. He was a consecrated Christian man, an elder in the church and as polished a Christian gentleman as ever walked Broadway. First his general health gave out and he hobbled around on a cane, an old man at 40. After a while paralysis struck him. Having by poor health been compelled suddenly to quit business, he lost what property he had. Then his beautiful daughter dies. Then a son became hopelessly demented. Another son, splendid of mind and commanding of presence, resolved that he would take care of his father's household, but under the swoop of yellow fever at Fernandina, Fla., he suddenly expired. So you know good men and women who have had enough troubles, you think, to crush fifty people. No worldly philosophy could take such a trouble and set it to music, or play it on a violin or flute or dulcimer or sackbut, but I dare to open that dark saying on a gospel harp.

You wonder that very consecrated [illegible]

or an Alderney cow, or a Southdown sheep, or a Berkshire pig than of a man? They never had any trouble, or the trouble was never sanctified. Who are those men who listen with moist eye as you tell them of suffering and who have a pathos in their voice and a kindness in their manner and an excuse or an alleviation for those gone astray? They are the men who have graduated at the Royal Academy of Trouble and they have the diploma written in wrinkles on their own countenances. My! my! What heartaches they had! What tears they have wept! What injustices they have suffered! The mightiest influence for purification and salvation is trouble. No diamond fit for a crown until it is cut. No wheat fit for bread till it is ground. There are only three things that can break off a chain—a hammer, a file, or a fire; and trouble is all three of them. The greatest writers, orators, and reformers, get much of their force from trouble. What gave to Washington Irving that exquisite tenderness and pathos which will make his books favorites while the English language continues to be written and spoken? An early heartbreak that he never once mentioned; and when thirty years after the death of Matilda Hoffman, who was to have been his bride, her father picked up a piece of embroidery and said: "That is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship," Washington Irving sank from hilarity into silence and walked away. Out of that lifetime grief the great author dipped his pen's mightiest re-enforcement. "Calvin's Institutes of Religion," than which a more wonderful book was never written by human hand, was begun by the author at 25 years of age, because of the persecution by Francis, King of France. Faraday toiled for all time on a salary of £80 a year and candles. As every brick of the wall of Babylon was stamped with the letter N, standing for Nebuchadnezzar, so every part of the temple of Christian achievement is stamped with the letter T, standing for trouble.

When in olden time a man was to be honored with knighthood, he was struck with the flat of the sword. But those who have come to the honor of knighthood in the kingdom of God were first struck not with the flat of the sword but with the keen edge of the cimeter. To build his magnificence of character, Paul could not have spared one lash, one prison, one stoning, one anathema, one poisonous viper from the hand, one shipwreck. What is true of individuals is true of nations. The horrors of the American revolution gave this country this side of the Mississippi River to independence, and the conflict between England and France gave the most of this country west of the Mississippi to the United States. France owned it, but Napoleon, fearing that England would take it, practically made a present to the United States—for he received only $15,000,000—of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and the Indian Territory. Out of the fire of the American revolution came this country east of the Mississippi, out of the European war came that west of the Mississippi River. The British Empire rose to its present overtowering grandeur through gunpowder plot, and Guy Fawkes' conspiracy, and Northampton insurrection, and Walter Raleigh's beheading, and Bacon's bribery, and Cromwell's dissolution of Parliament, and the battles of Edge Hill, and Grantham, and Newberry, and Marston Moor, and Naseby, and Dunbar, and Sedgemoor, and execution of Charles the First, and London plague, and London fire, and London insurrection, and Ryehouse plot, and the vicissitudes of centuries. So the earth itself, before it could become appropriate and beautiful residence for the human family had, according to geology, to be washed by universal deluge, and scorched and made incandescent by universal fires, and pounded by sledge-hammer of icebergs, and wrenched by eathquakes that split continents, and shaken by volcanoes that tossed mountains, and passed through the catastrophes of thousands of years before Paradise became possible and the groves could shake out their green banners and the first garden pour its carnage of color between the Gihon and the Hiddekel. Trouble a good thing for the rocks, a good thing for nations, as well as a good thing for individuals. So when you push against me with a sharp interrogation point, Why do the good suffer? I open the dark saying on a harp and, though I can neither play an organ, or cornet, or hautboy, or bugle, or clarionet, I have taken some lessons on the gospel harp, and if you would like to hear me I will play you these: "All things work together for good to those who love God." Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth all possible fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." What a sweet thing is a harp, and I wonder not that in Wales, the country of my ancestors, the harp has become the national instrument, and that they have festivals where great prizes are offered in the competition between harp and harp; or that weird Sebastian Erard was much of his time bent over this chorded and vibrating triangle, and was not satisfied until he had given it a compass of six octaves from E. to E. with all the semi-tones, or that when King Saul was demented the son of Jesse came before him and putting his fingers among the charmed strings of the harp played the devil out of the crazed monarch, or that in Heaven there shall be harpers harping with their harps. So you will not blame me for opening the dark saying on the gospel harp.

Your harps, ye trembling saints,
Down from the willows take;
Loud to the praise of love divine
Bid every string awake!

Interrogation third: Why did a good God let sin and trouble come into the world when He might have kept them out? My reply is, He had a good reason. He had reasons that He has never given us. He had reasons which He could no more make us understand in our finite state than the father starting out on some great and elaborate enterprise could make the 2-year-old child in its arm chair comprehend it. One was to demonstrate what grandeur of character may be achieved on earth by conquering evil. Had there been no evil to conquer and no trouble to console, then this universe would never have known an Abraham or a Moses or a Joshua or an Ezekiel or a Paul or a Christ or a Washington or a John Milton or a John Howard, and a million victories which have been gained by the consecrated spirits of all ages would never have been gained. Had there been no battle there would have been no victory. Nine-tenths of the anthems of Heaven would never have been sung. Heaven could never have been a thousandth part of the Heaven that it is. I will not say that I am glad that sin and sorrow did enter, but I do say that I am glad that after God has given all His reasons to an assembled universe [illegible]

have not the qualification for this anthem," so they sit with closed lips and folded hands and sinners saved by grace take up the harmony, for the Bible says: "No man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth."

A great prima donna, who can now do anything with her voice, told me that when she first started in music her teacher in Berlin told her she could be a good singer, but a certain note she could never reach. "And then," she said, "I went to work and studied and practiced for years until I did reach it." But the song of the sinner redeemed, the Bible says, the exalted harmonists who have never sinned could not reach and never will reach. Would you like to hear me in a very poor way play a snatch of that tune? I can give you only one bar of the music on this gospel harp: "Unto Him that hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood and hath made us kings and priests unto God and the lamb, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever, Amen. But before leaving this interrogatory, "Why God let sin come into the world?" let me say that great battles seem to be nothing but suffering and outrage at the time of their occurrence, yet after they have been a long while past we can see that it was better for them to have been fought, namely, Salamis, Inkerman, Toulouse, Arbella, Agincourt, Trafalgar, Blenheim, Lexington, Sedan. So now that the great battles against sin and suffering are going on we can see mostly that which is deplorable. But 20,000 years from now, standing in glory, we shall appreciate that Heaven is better off than if the battle of this world's sin and suffering had never been projected.

But now I come nearer home and put a dark saying on the gospel harp, a style of question that is asked a million times every year. Intorrogation the fourth: Why do I have it so hard while others have it so easy? or, why do I have so much difficulty in getting a livelihood while others go around with a full portemonnaie? or, why must I wear these plain clothes while others have to push hard to get their wardrobes closed, so crowded are they with brilliant attire? or, why should I have to work so hard while others have three hundred and sixty-five holidays every year? They are all practically one question. I answer them by saying, it is because the Lord has His favorites and He puts extra discipline upon you, and extra trial, because He has for you extra glory, extra enthronement, and extra felicities. That is no guess of mine, but a divine say-so. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." "Well," says some one, "I would rather have a little less in Heaven and a little more here. Discount my heavenly robe 10 per cent. and let me now put it on, a fur-lined overcoat; put me in a less gorgeous room of the house of many mansions and let me have a house here in a better neighborhood." No no; God is not going to rob Heaven, which is to be your residence for nine hundred quadrillion of years, to fix up your earthly abode, which you will occupy at most for less than a century, and where you may perhaps stay only ten years longer, or only one year, or perhaps a month more. Now you had better cheerfully let God have his way, for you see, he has been taking care of folks for near seven thousand years, and knows how to do it, and can see what is best, for you, better than you can yourself. Don't think you are too insignificant to be divinely cared for. It was said that Diana; the goddess, could not be present to keep her temple at Ephesus from burning because she was attending upon the birth of him who was to be Alexander the Great. But I tell you that your God and my God is so great in small things as well as large things that he could attend the cradle of a babe and at the same time the burning of a world.

And God will make it all right with you, and there is one song that you will sing every hour your first ten years in Heaven, and the refrain of that song will be: "I am so glad God did not let me have it my own way." Your case will be all fixed up in Heaven and there will be such a reversal of conditions that we can hardly find each other for some time. Some of us who have lived in first rate houses here and in first rate neighborhoods will be found, because of our lukewarmness of earthly service, living on one of the back streets of the celestial city, and clear down at the end of it at No. 808, or 909, or 1505, while some who had unattractive earthly abodes, and a cramped one at that, will, in the heavenly city, be in a house fronting the Royal plaza, right by the imperial fountain; or on the Heights overlooking the River of Life, the chariots of salvation halting at your door while those visit you who are more than conquerors, and those who are kings and queens unto God forever. You, my brother, and you, my sister, who have it so hard here will have it so fine and grand there that you will hardly know yourself and will feel disposed to dispute your own identity, and the first time I see you there I will cry out: "Didn't I tell you so when you sat down there in the Brooklyn Tabernacle and looked incredulous because you thought it too good to be true?" And you will answer: "You were right; the half was not told me!" So this morning I open your dark saying of despondency and complaint on my Gospel harp and give you just one bar of music, for I do not pretend to be much of a player. "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to the living fountains of water and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." But I must confess I am a little perplexed how some of you good Christians are going to get through the gate, because there will be so many there to greet you and they will all want to shake hands at once and will all want the first kiss. They will have heard that you are coming, and they will all press around to welcome you and will want you to say whether you know them after being so long parted.

But here I must slow up lest in trying to solve mysteries I add to the mystery that we have already wondered at; namely, Why preachers should keep on after all the hearers are tired? So I gather up into one great armful all the whys, and hows, and wherefores of your life and mine, which we have not had time or the ability to answer, and write on them the words "adjourned to eternity." I rejoice that we do not understand all things now, for if we did, what would we learn in Heaven? If we knew it all down here in the freshman and sophomore class, what would be the use of our going up to stand amid the juniors and the seniors? If we could put down one leg of the compass and with the other sweep a circle clear around all the inscrutables, if we could lift our little steelyards and weigh the throne of the Omnipotent, if we could with our seven day clock measure eternity, what would be left for heavenly revelation? So I move that we cheerfully adjourn what is now beyond our comprehension, and be according [illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY AND ABLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Sunday, March 3 may be found in Mark 8: 27-38; 9: 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

We are told in this lesson, very seasonably, what it means to *acknowledge Christ.* Peter's earnest word of acceptance. "Thou art Christ," though great as lip could make, was not in itself effectual, for in the next breath, at the same time indicating how weak at all times is the flesh, he begins to rebuke his Master. Jesus must needs call the people around him, together with His disciples, and explain to them what it means to acknowledge Christ, with life as well as the lip. It is a doctrine needed to-day, and needing to be taught as Christ taught it in the example. May it be said of none of us, as we present it to our pupils, "Thou savorest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men." May we teach it out of hearts touched with Christ's own self-sacrificing spirit.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Whom do men say that I am. He does not say, as a human solicitor of men's suffrages might say, "Do men speak of me? Do men say anything about me?" He knows they are thinking of him. Here is the proposition: *All men have their opinions of Jesus.* We put this question to a mixed congregation the other evening, "Are there any here, old or young, who have never heard of Jesus?" As you might suppose, there was no answer. Then this second query, "Are there any here, children or gray-haired, who have formed no opinion regarding this Jesus?" And of course there being no response to the former interrogatory, there was no reply to this. Half-consciously, but pervasively and enduringly, we form our opinions of Jesus of Nazareth. And in this respect how true the word, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Some say, Elias. There are various opinions. Some say this, and some say that. Good man, says Rousseau; great man, says Renan. "There shall never arise a greater." Great, though deluded, says Voltaire; great and gracious, though not God, says Theodore Parker; prophet, but not Christ, says the Jew; Messianic, but not Messiah, says the Hebrew liberal; good man, great man, kingly man—Hold! If he was only man he could not have been good. Those old Jews knew better than that, for to claim what he did, being simply human, was blasphemy and worse than blasphemy to the souls of those who trusted him. Great man? Then all the more dangerous. Kingly man? Then certainly let him be put to death, for he claims men's supremest homage. Friends, our opinions reduce themselves to just this: Jesus was either man or he was God. If man only, he was worse than man, and they called him rightly of Beelzebub—let our Unitarian friends mark it. If God, then he claims our instant homage as the Lord of life and glory.

Thou art the Christ. And what Peter means by this we know from what Matthew adds: "The Son of the living God." You remember that pertinent, personal inquiry of Jesus in the twenty-second of Matthew: "What think ye of Christ?" You have used it perhaps in the inquiry-room, Sunday-school, or pulpit. Be careful. It is not a question for information, or even an evangelistic inquiry, so much as a rebuke for erroneous opinion and false conception. They had been hounding and harassing Jesus for some time. Herodians, Sadducees, Pharisees, like snarling wolves about their seeming prey. Christ holds them at bay with his answers for a season and then he turns upon them sternly, crushingly, with the significant counter-inquiry, "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?" As if to say, "What can you be thinking of the Christ? What is your conception of the Messiah?" Their conduct, in keeping with their answer, proclaimed it. They were looking for David's son, not God's. Our attitude toward Jesus as preached to-day declares the conception we have of the promised Christ. Is he David's son merely? Then we will probably go on rejecting him or trifling with him. But is he to our deepest soul as he was to Peter, "Christ, the Son of the living God?" Then what can we do but accept him, own him?

He began to teach them. It was a hard lesson to learn and they were a long while getting it by heart—the lesson of self-surrender and of life out of death. Again and again the book of heavenly instruction was returned to the disciple and pupil of the Master as Frances Ridley Havergal has said it, "With the leaf turned down at the self-same place." We ourselves learn it as slowly, the lesson of complete devotion for souls' sake, for Jesus' sake. Peter, through ups and downs of trying tutelage, had at last learned the teaching *by heart* when on the day of Pentecost, Spirit-filled, he stood and said: "*This Jesus* hath God *raised up* whereof we all are *witnesses.*" Is not herein the significance of that added verse (9: 1)? And we have not gotten our lesson fully until we have conned and comprehended that solemn, earnest word of Paul to the Romans: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

If any man will come after me let him deny himself. That is, let him leave himself behind. It is a very simple thing. We talk of the mystery of godliness and the secret of his presence. It is not far to seek. Listen. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide (lodge) under the shadow of the Almighty." Tautology almost, is it not? He that dwelleth shall—just *dwell.* And is not that in large part what it means? To know what it is to live in Christ, begin right now to live in him. He that doeth shall know. The word above is, literally, whosoever wills to follow after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and—*follow* me. The way to abide in the vine is—to abide. This young lady has just been saying, "I believe it all. I know Christ saves the lost, but I do not feel that personally I have taken him for my own Savior." We say to her: "No, you do not *feel,* because you do not *take.* Suppose to-night you just lose yourself, deny yourself, and go "after"—i. e., in the footsteps of Christ. Forget yourself and everything else—take Christ." She says she will. Will you?

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul. There was wretched Judas bringing back his paltry thirty pieces of silver and saying, "I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood." He was, as it were, seeking to purchase back his peace and to redeem with gain his forfeited birthright. In vain. No man can give as an exchange for his soul the poor price of worldly barter—that, indeed, the whole of his accumulation, whatever it be, for which he has, first of all, sold himself. "What is that to us?" says the heartless world. "See thou to that." Do we wonder that having first abandoned his Lord and sold himself for the world, and now abandoned by the world, he should go and hang himself? Every man who makes such deliberate and desperate exchange ends, like Judas, in spiritual suicide, "for the wages of sin is death."

Ashamed of me and of my words. To be ashamed of Jesus we have only to be ashamed of his words. Think of it. Every time the preached word is despised, if spoken in simplicity and sincerity, Christ is despised. Every time the word of the Christian teacher is rejected, we are rejecting Jesus. And to forsake God is to be forsaken of him, to be ashamed of Jesus to-day is to have him ashamed of us at the judgment bar. "What shall I do with Jesus?" you say, using Pilate's word. Think over what he will do with you at the last? On our study-table lies a book, "Gesta Pilati," purporting to be the acts of Pilate. Whether it be or not, this is the only record we have of Pilate's last word with reference to the Christ whom he weakly delivered to be crucified, albeit with washing of hands. "With that terror," writes he to the procurator, "being perplexed and seized with a most frightful trembling, I have written what I saw," etc. [illegible] report concerning Jesus. Hear Paul following up a better "Acts" in his [illegible] "I have fought a good [illegible] my course, I have [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD TOPICS.

USING THE STALE BREAD.



THE [illegible] care [illegible] every [illegible] stale bread [illegible] able.

All the [illegible] and small [illegible] should be [illegible] in a pan and [illegible] slowly in a [illegible] oven. When [illegible] are perfectly [illegible] put them in a small bag made of ticking or canvas and pound them fine with a wooden mallet. Sift them and put them in glass jars. They will keep for months and can be used for breading meat, fish, croquettes, etc. Another way of using these dry scraps is to roll them until they break in rather coarse crumbs. They are then nice to eat with a bowl of milk, for instance, or tea. Cut all the crust from a loaf of stale bread, and then tear the loaf in long, thin pieces. Spread these in a large pan, only one layer deep, and place in a hot oven. When they are crisp and brown, which will be in six or seven minutes if the oven be very hot, send them to the table with thin slices of cheese. This dish is nice just before dessert. Frequently it is served with the coffee. Put a loaf of stale bread in a deep pan, and, after covering it with another pan, set it in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. At the end of that time take it from the pan and set it on end to cool. This bread will cut like a fresh loaf.

FEVER IN CHILDREN.

Fever and restlessness in children is frequently caused by indigestion. If you find the skin of the little one hot and dry, remember, if you can, what she ate for supper. Give the child a warm bath, then give it a cup half full of warm water to drink. In a few minutes the undigested food will be thrown off the stomach, and the child will soon be sleeping soundly. A dose of magnesia, about half a teaspoonful, given in the morning before breakfast, will probably restore the child to its usual health, but should fever and nausea continue during the day following the attack, send for a physician, who will undoubtedly approve of what you have done, and should the symptoms develop into scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, or any of the diseases to which children are liable, the attack will probably be of a mild nature.

BLACK STOCKINGS.

As it is so fashionable for both children and grown folks to wear black stockings, it is well to know how to wash them so they will not fade. Both cotton and woolen should always be washed before they are worn. Lay them all night to soak in cold water. Wash them next day by themselves in two waters, warm but not hot, the soap being previously rubbed into the water so as to form a lather before the stockings are put in, and mixing with the first water a tablespoonful of gall. Then rinse them, first in lukewarm water, until the dye ceases to come out and the last water is colorless. Stretch them and hang them out immediately in the air to dry as fast as possible.

LITTLE HELPS.

Laundry polish for shirts, collars, and cuffs, etc., is made in the following manner: Dissolve on a slow fire one ounce of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti, with one large tablespoonful of salt. Turn into a wet cup to cool. Make boiled starch as usual, cooking slowly for twenty minutes, and for every tablespoonful of dry starch used put in a lump of the preparation the size of a cherry. Use no cold starch, and do not sprinkle. When the starched places are dried, lay them in a wet towel for two hours, and with a rough polishing-iron bring out the gloss.

HOME HINTS.

Knives and forks should be carefully washed, polished, and dried immediately after using.

Old table-cloths, after they can be no longer darned and used for table coverings, may be cut into squares, hemmed and used for bread, cake, and pastry cloths.

Scrubbing brushes should be washed carefully after using and put to dry with the bristles down; in this way the brushes will last twice as long.

Brooms should be hung up by the handles, not tucked back of the door to crack and break the splints.

Faded and worn window shades may be turned upside down and inside out and serve for another year, and so we might go on through the whole household, taking this little and that little extra care of all its contents, and make them serve almost twice their usual time.

COOKING RECIPES.

Sponge-cake—One dozen eggs with the whites and yelks beaten separately, one pint of sugar, one pint of flour, and the juice of two lemons. Have a moderate oven.

Raisin Pudding—One-half cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of raisins, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Steam one hour.

Molasses Cookies—Two cups of molasses, one cup each of sugar and shortening, eight tablespoonfuls of hot water, one tablespoonful each of vinegar, soda and ginger, and flour to roll.

Corn Pone—Two quarts of sweet milk, eight teacupfuls of corn meal, four teacupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one teacupful of molasses; mix and bake three hours in a slow oven.

Rye Fritters—One and one-half cups flour, one egg, one-half cup rye meal, one tablespoon sugar, a little salt, two teaspoons cream tartar; mix with milk and drop from a spoon into hot lard.

How to Take Care of Baby.

A Pennsylvania woman has found out a way to take care of children just beginning to walk. She removes the upper drawer of the bureau and seats the child in the lower drawer, [illegible] the key. The child is said to be happy in its narrow quarters and sits and crows for half an hour at a time. Sometimes she goes away for an hour [illegible] shopping or visiting, and always [illegible] the baby happy and contented [illegible] return.

[illegible] D

—VERY—

[illegible]wise Thing

[illegible] to purchase anything in [illegible]til you first learn our [illegible] instance all our customers [illegible] paying for Lonsdale and [illegible] Loom Muslins for some [illegible] been 7½ cents.

Keep Your Eyes on

[illegible] which will be soon given for [illegible] exhibition of

Spring Wraps and Shawls

[illegible] given in this section and you'll [illegible] disappointed.

Feeling sure that Novelties will be the popular things this coming Season, we have for weeks and weeks made extraordinary efforts and now place before our customers the most perfect assortment of

HIGH NOVELTIES

—IN—

[illegible] Goods and Silks

It has ever been our privilege to exhibit.

Watch the Dates for Our

GRAND WRAP OPENING.

It Will Come Soon.

ROOT & COMPANY

Visit
Our Silk Department.
Louis Wolf & Co.

[illegible] Barrows, the Photographer, desires to announce to persons holding tickets for sittings at the Barrows gallery, that the time on the same has been extended from March 1 to April 1. This is done to accommodate the large number requesting it. 28-3t

For a nice smoke try "Gruber's Best," the boss 10c cigar in the city. For sale by all first-class retail dealers.

Ask for Baker's Famous Headache Specific. It never fails to give relief. Sold and guaranteed by Thieme & Gross.

Our line of Spring Wraps and Cashmere Shawls was never so attractive as just now. Louis Wolf & Co.

Inaugural supper at the Academy, March 4. 1-2t

Excursion to Inauguration at Washington.

Special reduced excursion rates to Washington City and return via. the Nickel Plate. Tickets on sale February 26 to March 3. Good to return leaving Washington March 8. Choice of routes. Direct connections. 21 9t

The Finest Train in the World!

Via Union and Central Pacific roads. [illegible]-four hours from Council Bluffs [illegible] Omaha to San Francisco. A Pull[illegible] Vestibule train; steam heat, elec[illegible] light, bath rooms, barber shops, li[illegible] and dining car—a palace hotel on [illegible] is the GOLDEN GATE SPECIAL, [illegible] Wednesday. 12-sat-8t.

[illegible] Ulsters and Jersey Jackets, all [illegible], various prices. Louis Wolf & [illegible]

[illegible] and Massage, Turkish and [illegible] Cabinet, Electro-Thermal and [illegible], etc. Select patients only. Gen[illegible] 2 to 3 and 5 to 9. Ladies, 2 to [illegible] 74 Calhoun street. Take ele[illegible] tf

What a Physician Says.

[illegible] RED CLOVER Co., Detroit: [illegible] fully furnish the following for [illegible]

[illegible], age 36, cancerous face (cell [illegible] had tried many physicians, and [illegible] tion to me was a horrible [illegible] upon. Nose partly eaten [illegible] pits in cheeks, forehead and [illegible] a last hope I put her on [illegible] Red Clover—large doses [illegible] and as a local application, I [illegible] Extract in plaster form. [illegible] rapidly from the first [illegible] in four months was entirely [illegible] eighteen months since treat[illegible] signs of return.

JOHN J. WEAVER.

[illegible] of the leg (Indolent Ulcer). [illegible] after three months' [illegible] Red Clover Tonic and [illegible] Dressing. Now one year [illegible] and no sign of return.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. A. E. Hoffman is at New York City.

Mr. Louis Wolf returned from New York last evening.

The matrimonial business has been very brisk this week.

Mrs. Dr. Laubach is suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism.

The American express company will have three wagons on the streets.

Mr. Henry E. Fisher, the county surveyor, returned yesterday from Indianapolis.

The literary societies of the M. E. college gave interesting entertainments last evening.

Joseph Richards, a solitary offender, was fined for drunkenness by the mayor this morning.

A. C. Katt is at home from Dayton, where he attended a convention of cash register agents.

Louis Fox & Bro. will begin excavating for their new cracker bakery on East Jefferson street.

County Auditor Neizer is very ill at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Eggeman, on West Jefferson street.

Miss Mary Randall gave a German to her dancing class and friends at Armory hall, last evening. It was a delightful affair.

Postmaster Kaough has been requested to place a letter box in the vicinity of the corner of Main and Clinton streets.

Mr. J. R. McClure will establish an advertising agency of his own in this city for northern Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

An umbrella was lost last evening at the court house artesian well. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

Miss Theresa Koenig, sister of Rev. Father Koenig, of St. Mary's Catholic church, has returned from a visit to Huntington relatives.

Charles A. Smith, who was arrested at Fort Wayne for the theft of a note, the property of Charles A. Ringdon, was acquited before Judge Adair, at Warsaw.

A Delsarte soiree is to be given at Standard hall, Monday evening, by the pupils of Miss Anna M. Philley, instructor of elocution and gymnastics at the Westminster seminary.

The St. Paul's Dramatic club gave two very pleasant and successful entertainments this week at the St. Mary's hall. The efforts of several of the performers are highly praised by those who were in attendance.

The Lafayette *Courier* says: "Hon. John Hopkins, of Fort Wayne, a veteran of the gallant 10th Indiana, was in the city to-day on matters pretaining to the re-union of the regiment at Lebanon next September.

The newspapers that are announcing the close of winter with the end of February have evidently not studied the division of the seasons. Winter will close this year at 10:47 o'clock, on the evening of March 19th.

The funeral of ex-Councilman William T. McKean will take place at 2 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence north of the French brewery. The cortege will be in charge of Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.

The St. Bernard Catholic Knights meet to-morrow afternoon at Library hall. From a report of State Secretary Chapman, just published, the Fort Wayne branch is noted as the largest in Indiana, with a membership January 1, last, of 170.

The old Commercial hotel has been leased. The Rich hotel people have secured the upper floors for overflow sleeping rooms. Dr. J. W. Younge will occupy another portion of the block for his medical institute and Will D. Kyle & Co., will have one of the store rooms.

Colonel I. J. C. Shumaker, of Tiffin, Ohio, a prominent member of the K. of P., is in the city, and will remain over Sunday. Colonel Shumaker is up in Ohio politics, and will come in for a good place under Harrison's administration. He is booming General W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, for commissioner of pensions.

The Indiana supreme court has recently decided that it is illegal for a township to open a road and build a bridge without an order of the board of commissioners to that effect. But if the commissioners afterward reimburse the township for all expenses, a succeeding trustee can not maintain an action on his bond to recover the money so expended.

The Fort Wayne Medical College commencement occurs next Tuesday evening at the Temple opera house. The following class will graduate: Charles H. Eckart and Charles Niswonger, of Fort Wayne, Charles W. D. Magnus and Wm. Lynch, Indiana; M. V. Smalley, John B. Wilson, B. F. Harding and Miss S. Celia Dupont, of Ohio, and E. Upton, of Michigan.

Mr. J. G. Adams has transferred his [illegible] at 135 Calhoun street, to Mr. [illegible]

Dave Colerick has returned from the [illegible].

Mr. A. C. [illegible] went to Washington last evening.

Mrs. W. P. Cooper and baby are at home from Lafayette.

Mr. Otto Herbst, the assistant postmaster, is at home sick.

Fort Wayne Typographical union meets to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Lauer has again been committed to the insane asylum.

The Owl club will give a banquet at Anderson hall, Monday evening.

M. V. B. Spencer sues Chas. Franks & Co., to collect $75 on attachment.

Engineer John Kennedy, of the Nickel Plate, left to-day for Washington.

Mr. George W. Pixley and Mr. Chas. E. Read, the clothiers, have returned from the east.

Mr. Jordon is erecting a grist mill on the site of the old burned flour mill in Bloomingdale.

The sale of seats for Mrs. McKee Rankin, in the "Golden Giant Mine," opened this morning.

Messrs. F. C. Nicholas and George Renner, of the firm of Renner, Cratsley & Co., are at Chicago.

Mrs. Ot. Meader and children returned yesterday from a three months' visit to Mrs. Meader's sister, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. Dulitz, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting friends in the city. The doctor graduated at the Lutheran college ten years ago.

Mr. William L. Meyer, of St. Louis, with his wife and daughter, are in the city, the guests of J. F. William Meyer, the druggist.

The Huntington *Herald* says: "Miss Nellie Richie, an accomplished young lady of Fort Wayne, is being entertained by Miss Bessie Hewitt."

Miss Jesse Barnes, of East Lewis street, was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends who called to remind her of her birthday anniversary.

It is said that Mr. P. H. Kane, with a party of eastern men are negotiating for the purchase or lease of the Aveline house. The hotel is considered the cream of Fort Wayne property.

The people on South Calhoun street, in the neighborhood of the Windsor hotel, have complained to the authorities about a gang of boys that haunt that neighborhood every evening and make night hideous.

Albert Baldwin, of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne freight office, has been promoted from messenger to bill clerk. The vacancy made by his promotion will be filled by Clarence Swann, son of Capt. Scott Swann.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, who has been assisting at the revival services at the Christian church, relates that he was knocked down and robbed of $7.50, on Jefferson street, about 9 o'clock, last night. He was severely injured.

The Young Men and Ladies' Christian association and the Harmony choir of the St. John's Reformed church, will meet this evening at 7:30, to practice for the entertainment to be given Monday evening in the church.

Mr. Rudolph Grossman, of Cincinnati, delivered an eloquent sermon at the Hebrew temple, this morning. He is a gifted orator and has lately been elected to fill the pulpit of one of the largest Hebrew congregations in the United States.

Our music-loving public who so thoroughly enjoyed the series of concerts given by the Misses Anderson and Large, last season, will be pleased to know that they will favor us sometime during this month with one of the finest entertainments yet given.

Miss Leota M. Elliott, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Elliott, was very pleasantly surprised at her home, No. 75 Butler street, Thursday, by a party of forty young couple. The evening was pleasantly spent, and the young host proved a royal entertainer.

Dnring the month of February 523 original pensions were added to the rolls at the Indianapolis office, and 1,273 increases. The loss during the month was eighty-seven, making a net gain of 426 for the month. As a consequence, Colonel Zollinger and his force are worked nearly to death.

Hugh, the eleven months old child of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Gordon, of 375 West Washington street, died this morning of bronchitis. The funeral will be Monday morning from the Cathedral at 9:30. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Mr. Gordon is night baggage master at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road in this city.

The E. & P. club tendered Miss Maggie Small a pleasant surprise, last evening, at her home, on Force street. Music and games were the features of the evening and the popular donkey game furnished much amusement. The prize medals were carried off by Master Harry Roth and Miss Lizzie Wiegan, and the "Booby" medals by Master Eddie Packard and Miss Lulu Offenloch.

Yesterday was the thirty-fourth birth[illegible]

Mayor Muhler will [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, Monday, in order to attend the funeral of the late Councilman Wessel.

Weighmaster Ryan collected $161.10 for the city during February and has paid the amount into the municipal treasury.

Martin Schele, city salesman for J. B. Monning & Co., has been confined to his bed for a number of days, threatened with typhoid pneumonia.

At Washington, last evening, Hon. Hugh McCulloch tendered to Mrs. Chas. McCulloch and Mr. Ross McCulloch, of this city, an elaborate reception. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were among the invited guests.

A *Gazette* correspondent complains that the drop letter openings at the new postoffice are inconvenient. The government provides that inconvenience to preclude the possibility of thieves picking letters out of the boxes, a practice that they are wont to follow in cities.

Rockhill Bros. and Fleming will, Thursday next, ship four horses, two of them Strathmores, to the combination sale to occur at Coldwater, Mich., Tuesday, March 12. Mr. W. H. Watt will send a driving horse up for sale and quite a number of Fort Wayne people will go up to the big gathering.

THE NICKEL PLATE SHOPS.

They are Gradually Coming to Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne will eventually get the shops of the Nickel Plate road, now situated at Stony Island. This line has been and is very friendly to Fort Wayne, in the face of the fact, too, it is the only road that has not been assisted in some way with donations.

Next summer the company will double its round house capacity in this city, erect new offices and in other directions pave the way for the main works and division equipments.

Master Mechanic Heindel remarked the other day that Fort Wayne was the only point for the shops, and that it would profit the company to have them here, for then they could keep good mechanics in the service.

The Inaugural Supper at the Grace Church Ladies' Bazaar, at the Academy, Monday evening, will be the event of the season.

Kerr's Pension Agency.

W. J. Kerr, pension agent, has removed his office from Calhoun street to the second floor of Swinney block, 13 East Main street, where he will be prepared to attend to vouchers for quarterly pay. Office open Monday, March 4, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Two notaries constantly on hand.

W. J. KERR, 13 East Main street.

A Good Investment

is that which yields large return from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

Eggs Down 1c Dozen.

Fresh Eggs, 15c dozen.

FRUIT HOUSE.

[illegible]

Everywhere one hears expressions of sorrow at the death of Councilman Wessel. His public life brought him in contact with a great many people, and his loss is felt by everyone who knew him.

He was an upright, honest and intelligent public servant, and wherever he had friends they are friends who will cherish his manly character and kindly favors.

Mr. Wessel was thirty-two years of age, and his wife and three children survive him. He leaves a nice estate, has a $4,000 life insurance policy in the Catholic Legion, and some insurance in old line companies.

The funeral occurs Monday morning at 9 o'clock, from his residence, corner of Hanna and Wallace streets, with services at St. Peter's Catholic church.

The pall bearers selected are Wm. Doehrman and H. A. Read from the city council; Jacob Koehl and George Alter from the St. Peter's Benevolent society; and Charles Sosenheimer and Frank Delagrange from the Catholic Legion.

The city officers and council will attend the funeral in a body and will assemble at the city hall at 8 o'clock.

The St. Julian Council will meet this evening.

They do say—that in the Isles of Greece, Sappho suffered terribly with catarrh. Poor girl! She had certainly never heard of famous Dr. Bull's incomparable Cough Sprup.

Thieme & Gross, the druggists, will be pleased to have all who suffer from headaches give Baker's Famous Headache Specific, the new discovery, a trial. There is no other remedy which gives such universal satisfaction, and it is fast becoming a household remedy. Use it once and you will never be without it.

Figured Pongee Silks, exquiste colors and designs, 59 cents. Louis Wolf & Co.

Irish Peasant Jackets, Beaded and Silk Braided "Imported" Capes, full line, no two alike. Louis Wolf & Co.

Grace Church Bazaar.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of St. Julian council, No. 89, C. B. L., this evening, March 2, to make arrangements for the funeral of our deceased comrade, John Wessell, jr.

OWEN BARRY, Secretary. JACOB HARTMAN, President.

Greatest values ever offered in Spring Dress Goods shown by Louis Wolf & Co.

Sidney C. Lumbard has removed his office to No. 3 Aveline House. 19-1m

Grand carnival procession at the Saengerbund masquerade, Shrove Tuesday. Procession will be headed by the City band. 28-5t

Never have such
Bargains
Been offered in this city.
Louis Wolf & Co.

Grand Inaugural supper and addresses at the Bazaar, Manday, March 4th. 1-2t

Loose's Red Clover Pill Remedy, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcernated and Protruding Piles—Price 50c. For sale by Dreier Bros.

[illegible] March, [illegible] for the labor and materials required in the erection and completion of a new church building for the Second Presbyterian church, Fort Wayne, Ind., in accordance with the plans and specifications, copies of which can be seen at the office of F. B. Kendrick, Architect, 138 Calhoun street.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

BUILDING COMMITTEE,
19-tf Second Presbyterian Church.

Grace Church Bazaar opens Monday evening.

Pictures are selling very fast at the big sale of Mother Pearl Pictures; 28 East Berry street, Evans block.

W. Malloy leaves to-night for New York city, to purchase a line of millinery novelties and secure a first-class trimmer. Mr. Malloy will open an entire new stock of hats, bonnets, and millinery to the public about April 1, in the room now occupied by Stewart & Hahn, 18 Calhoun street.

Now is the time to buy pictures when you can get them at your own price; 28 East Berry street, Evans block.

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135 Calhoun Street.

THE RUSH

At the opening sale of

MISFIT CLOTHING

Was even beyond the best of our expectations.

TO

people who are used to wear fine tailor made clothing it was a marvel of wonder and we had no trouble in the sale of our goods, and with more promises to come again and bring their friends along to

THE

sale. No wonder when you consider the immense saving which amounts to more than 100 per cent. For every dollar you spend with us, you receive $2.00 worth of bonified value. Remember

MISFITS

are such goods as are left on the hands of merchant tailors, either through misfit or some other cause, and sold by us at half and less than the original ordered price for which they measured.

Remember these goods come from the renowned and long established Chicago misfit

PARLORS.

We employ agents throughout the principal cities of the United States who buy these goods for us of the best tailors in the land. We bring here a fine line of these goods, which consists of the most stylish made in Single and Double Breasted Sack, Three and Four Button Cutaway, Fine Prince Alberts. Also fine Dress Suits for weddings or parties. Also a fine line of Heavy overcoats, which we are determined to sell, even at a loss. We have also a few choice Spring Overcoats. We name a few of the leading prices by which you may be governed:

SUITS.

$25 Custom-Made Suits for..........$12 00
$30 Custom-Made Suits for.......... 15 00
$40 Custom-Made Suits for.......... 20 00
$50 Custom-Made Suits for.......... 25 00
$60 Custom-Made Suits for.......... 30 00
$70 Custom-Made Suits for.......... 35 00

OVERCOATS.

$20 Custom-Made Overcoats for..........$10 00
$25 Custom-Made Overcoats for.......... 12 00
$30 Custom-Made Overcoats for.......... 15 00
$40 Custom-Made Overcoats for.......... 20 00
$50 Custom-Made Overcoats for.......... 25 00
$60 Custom-Made Overcoats for.......... 30 00

A nobby and complete line of Pantaloons from $3.50 to $9.00, which were made to order for double the money.

ALL ALTERATIONS to improve a fit done free of charge.

Misfit Clothing Parlors
121 Calhoun St.

Remember the location, 135 Calhoun street, Four Doors North of Fox's Cracker Factory.

PEOPLE'S [illegible]

Dry Goods,
Dry Goods!

Every department filled with New Goods.

DRESS SATEENS!

The Choicest Patterns of the Market.

GINGHAMS

All the latest designs.

Muslins!

Every brand at the very lowest price.

Curtain Goods,
Dotted Swiss,
Madras Draperies, Etc.

In fact, every department is filled with New Choice Goods.

At Rock Bottom Prices.

One Price to All.

DOZOIS, BEADELL & Co

Pixley & Long Building.

EAST BERRY STREET.

Boston Tea Store.

—FOR—

Fine Groceries

20 West Berry Street.

Telephone 152. Feb5-1y

JOS. M. CLARK. PERRY N. DeHAVEN.

Jos. M. Clark & Co.,

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailors

34 East Berry Street,

Are offering Rare Bargains in Winter Suitings for the next thirty days. Give them a call and get the latest styles.

Boswell & Miller,

Druggists & Chemists.

Toilet Articles, etc. Prescriptions carefully compounded. We are new in Fort Wayne, but by no means new in the business. Give us a call. Rich Hotel Building. 4-1m

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A CARD—IMPORTANT.

Owing to the retirement of one of our members, we are compelled to raise a large sum of money by April 5, and to effect speedy results have taken the "bull by the horns," and have carefully inventoried our immense Stock, and cut prices to such an extent, as will produce an excitement in Fort Wayne unparaleled.

If low prices will interest the public, we expect to be very busy the next 30 days. A $70,000 stock of Clothing, Hats, etc., recognized to be unsurpassed in variety and quality. Sold [illegible]

THIEME BROS.,

TAILORS,

HAVE OPENED A FINE

Tailoring Establishment at 12 W. Berry.

The stock is entirely new and comprises all the Latest Novelties in the way of

CHEVOITS, CASSIMERS, AND WORSTEDS,

For Spring Suits, Trowsers, and Overcoats, both Foreign and Domestic Fabrics.

NEW Firm. Goods. | REASONABLE PRICES. STOCK GUARANTEE[illegible]

12 WEST BERRY ST.

BUY

Challenge Br[illegible]

SUGAR - CURED [illegible]

ENGLISH BR[illegible]